

## POLICE ON TRACK OF WEALTHY BAND OF OPIUM RUNNERS

Big Organization Gets Ten  
Tons of Persian Drug  
Into Settlement

## COLOSSAL SCHEME

Plan to Supply Smokers  
After Expiry of Limit  
For Sales

## THREATS OF DEATH

Sleuths Told Anonymously  
To Leave Trail or  
Will Be Shot

The organization of a vast and wealthy band of opium smugglers has been discovered by the authorities. Already this "Smugglers Trust" has shipped a vast stock of the forbidden drug into Shanghai. It is said by those working on the case that the smugglers have more than ten tons of smuggled Persian opium hidden in Shanghai.

The importation of opium into China has been strictly forbidden by the government. Firms with stocks on hand have been given until next year to get rid of their supplies.

It is said by an authority on the subject that the smugglers have organized themselves on such a colossal scale that they mean to attempt to supply all the smokers of China after the time limit has expired and further sales are legally prohibited.

Local authorities and the Chinese government realize the gravity of the situation and the able organization which they have to fight. They have joined hands in an investigation that has been going forward systematically for some weeks. It is expected that wholesale arrests will be made within a few weeks and the leaders of the illicit organization captured. The detective force of the police department aided by a vast army of Chinese detectives have burrowed into the secrets of the gang and it is said that they are almost ready to pull in the net that covers China.

**Sensational Exposure**  
It is declared that the exposure of the band will be of the most sensational nature. From repeated signs discovered during the course of their investigations, the detectives suspected that the controlling minds of the smugglers' organization were not Chinese. It was said last night that it has definitely been determined that the War Board of the Smugglers Trust is composed of foreigners.

This board is said to include four Americans, several Russians and members of other nationalities.

The smugglers have not been asleep while the investigations were in progress. They have made this fact emphatically evident to the authorities by means of anonymous letters to those known to be concerned in the investigations. These are usually worded in this terse manner:

"You are warned to put a stop to these investigations immediately or you will be shot."

Mr. E. I. Eara, a director of the Opium Combine and one of the Municipal Councilmen, has been personally assisting in the investigations of the police and Chinese authorities. Mr. G. D. Museo is assisting in the prosecution of cases on behalf of the Chinese Government Opium Testing Bureau. Two cases have already been before the Mixed Court as a result of the widespread search. A Chinese dealer was fined Tia 5,000 last week for selling smuggled opium and a similar case was before the court a few days ago. The latter was remanded to await further developments.

**Found Guilds Sold Little**  
The means of distribution for legitimate opium sales is: The Opium Combine sells to guilds and the guilds furnish the separate dealers. By checking up it was discovered that many shops were buying little from the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Kiangyin Forts Recaptured By the Government Forces; Military Conference Soon

Fighting Near Sheklung Holds Up Canton-Kowloon  
Railway; Caused by Opposition to Republican Levy

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Nanking, April 28.—The Kiangyin forts, which were occupied by mutinous soldiers recently, have been re-captured by the Government troops.

Peking, April 28.—Hsiung Hsi-ling's request to resign as Pacification Commissioner of Western Hunan has not yet been complied with. A military conference will, at an early date, discuss the question of transferring the whole military power to the new Cabinet, as the power handed over by President Yuan Shih-kai to the Cabinet was only a limited one. According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, the policy of the new Cabinet will be about the same as that of the Hsiung Hsi-ling Cabinet.

Chou Tse-chi, the new Director-General of the Bank of China and Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance, both belonging to the party of Liang Shih-yi, has enabled Liang to regain control over the financial power of the Central Government.

Owing to the great financial difficulties, the Government intends to cut the salaries of the officials down to sixty dollars for some time.

### Outbreak at Sheklung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 28.—Fighting near Sheklung necessitated the suspension of the through service yesterday on the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The disturbance was purely local. It originated through a pawn-shop re-

fusing to pay the Republican levy. The pawn-shop was burned down. Canton has despatched troops to suppress the disturbance. The railway service has been resumed.

### Peking's Determination

A telegram to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that the Peking Government has wired to all the Chiangchins and the civil Governors of southern provinces except Yunnan, Kwelchow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi as follows:—

The Peking Government has still means to pay the military expenses and there are ways to raise further funds. Though a peaceful settlement is the most desirable thing for the Government, yet, if the southern armies demand unreasonable conditions, the Government will never enter into any peace negotiations. Therefore all the provinces should not be misled by the incitement caused by partisans who have no substantive strength and they should protect the Central Government.

Then the telegram enumerates the following instructions to be observed by them:—

1.—The army and the police should discharge their duty loyally.

2.—The conditions of defence should be reported to the Central Government through wire from time to time.

3.—All the military preparations should be pushed on without delay.

With regard to peace terms the Peking Government will not listen to any and they should not believe any rumors.

## OFFICERS PACKING UP IN READINESS TO QUIT

Give Up Hope Demands Will Be  
Granted Without Fight; De-  
termined to Strike

Members of the China Coast Officers' Guild were busy with their packing yesterday. They were preparing not to leave harbor but to leave their ships. The men have given up hope that Jardine, Matheson and Butterfield and Swire will, without a fight, grant their demands for recognition, increase in pay and other improvements in service. The officers are making ready to leave their cabins when 5 o'clock Monday, the time limit named in their ultimatum, arrives.

There is plenty of money to carry the men through the strike period. The war chest contains \$13,500, which, in view of the number of men involved, is ample. The guild had \$10,000 in its coffers with which to fight the matter out.

A few days ago a wire was received from Hongkong that six captains there had subscribed \$3,500 additional to the fund, though they had been told that it was not needed. A house has been taken in Seward Road where the officers who walk-out will establish a "Strike Mess."

The men are convinced that the companies will fight, but they have no hint of what method will be adopted. They declare that all members are fully determined to adhere to the demands of the guild.

## Lisbon Takes Action On Portuguese Arrests

Macao Attorney-General Gets  
Orders to Come Here Over  
Quarrel With Consul

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 28.—In connection with the arrests of Portuguese subjects in Shanghai, Lisbon has telegraphed, instructing Senhor Lancastre Veloso, the Attorney-General at Macao, to proceed to Shanghai.

### The Weather

Overcast and damp weather, with northerly breeze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.2 and the minimum 64.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.2 and 57.0.

## GUNS AGAIN HAVE MONOPOLY OF WORK IN VERDUN REGION

Bring German Attack North  
Of Senones, in Lorraine,  
To Dead Stop

## CHAPELOITE LOSS

Fight for Salient Meant  
Death-roll of Thousand  
For Kaiser's Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 27.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: The French artillery was very active against the enemy organizations in the Champagne and the Argonne. There was a violent bombardment of Avocourt, Hill 304, Ennes and Montseville, west of the Meuse and moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse.

An attempted German attack north of Senones, in Lorraine, was stopped dead by our artillery. The German losses in the fighting at the Chapelotte salient totalled a thousand.

A German aeroplane landed in the French lines in the region of Oise. Both the air-men were captured. An enemy aeroplane was shelled and fell in flames in the Argonne.

The French air-squadrons were very active on Tuesday night in the regions of Verdun and Roye, dropping 130 bombs on the enemy's parks, bivouacs, railway stations, and munitions depots. A German airship dropped a dozen bombs on Eaples, south of Boulogne, slightly wounding two British soldiers.

### Defeat German Attack

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, April 27.—A small enemy attack at Valenciennes was repulsed. There were the usual cannonades on the rest of the front.

A Frenchman felled a German aeroplane in the vicinity of Spincourt Forest.

London, April 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Enemy aircraft were less active yesterday. A hostile aeroplane was brought down today in our lines, as the result of a fight. The pilot and observer were killed.

At 12.30 this morning, a hostile airship dropped bombs near the coast behind our lines, doing no damage.

We made two raids last night, south of La Bassee Canal. We captured three prisoners in a hand-to-hand fight.

Today, the enemy sprang a mine south-east of Souchez and obtained a footing in our trenches, but were driven out by a counter-attack. There was artillery activity at various points.

## British Are Beaten Back In Hand-to-Hand Fighting

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 26.—Western theater.

—South of La Bassee canal, an attack made by strong British detachments against the craters occupied by the Germans, was repulsed after a violent hand-to-hand fight. Mine engagements are continuing lively.

West of Glivenchy on Gohelle, the Germans occupied the craters caused by the simultaneous exploding of a German and a British mine. On this occasion, several British were made prisoners and one machine-gun was captured by the Germans.

Successful patrol engagements occurred between Vailly and Craonne.

The expected French partial attack against the forest south-west of Ville-au-Bols was repulsed, 60 French prisoners and one machine-gun being taken by the Germans. On the height of Vauquois, north-east of Avocourt and east of Mort Homme, hand-grenade engagements occurred.

The enemy's intentions against the German trenches between Mort Homme and the Caurette forest

(Continued on Page 11)

## Army Aviator to Hunt Villa from Sky



CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. FOULLOIS.

For the first time in American history our army aviation corps will be employed in active service and, naturally, the aerial invasion of Mexico will be under the direction of Captain Benjamin Foulois, head of the army flyers on the Mexican border, and one of the oldest aviators in point of service in the army.

Captain Foulois and his flyers will scour the desert stretches and mountain ranges in an attempt to locate Villa's scattered bands. The Aero Club of America probably will offer the services of a reserve corps of aviators, all well trained and equipped for night and all conditions.

Reuter's Agency War Service

## Rising May Spread in West

Gen. Maxwell Goes to Suppress It; Carson and Redmond  
Stand by Government; Troops Surround Dublin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that the Irish situation still has serious features. There are indications that the movement will spread, especially in the west.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country. General Maxwell leaves tonight, with plenary powers.

Sir Edward Carson supported Mr. Asquith. He said that he would gladly join Mr. John Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for ever more.

Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists and an overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, expressed detestation and horror at the proceedings of the rebels.

Mr. Asquith read a telegram from Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stating that the situation is satisfactory. St. Stephen's Green has been occupied, 11 of the insurgents have been killed.

**Nationalists Fight Rebels**  
News from the provinces was reassuring. The Inspector-General of Constabulary reports that the Drogheda Nationalist Volunteers turned out in arms to assist the Government. Many local people had offered assistance.

Mr. Asquith stated that the Government, after careful investigation, was satisfied that the force despatched to Ireland was adequate to deal with the situation. The Government was doing its utmost to restore order and to stamp out the rebellion. It fully recognized and intended to discharge its obligation of making a searching investigation into its causes and the responsibility.

A complete cordon of troops now surrounds the centers of Dublin. On

the north side of the River Liffey, 15 persons have been killed and 21 persons wounded, two loyal volunteers killed and six wounded and two policemen killed.

All the information received by the Government justified the statement that the situation was well in hand.

The Daily Mail states that Sir Roger Casement is now a prisoner in the Tower. A report was circulated in Copenhagen, on the 14th, that Sir Roger Casement had been arrested in Germany, whereas, on the 14th, he boarded a German submarine at Kiel and left in company with a harmless looking tramp, flying the Dutch flag and manned by 20 picked German naval men, which carried 20,000 rifles and machine-gun ammunition hidden beneath goods which the manifest declared to be its sole cargo.

### Germans With Casement

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that two German officers landed with Sir Roger Casement. Meanwhile, the German vessel had been stopped by one of our warships and ordered to follow her to Queenstown.

The vessel followed for a certain distance and then, hoisting the German flag, sank herself. Owing to the rough weather, a prize crew could not be put on board the German vessel.

The whole of the crew were saved. There were no traces on the sea-board of preparations for the distribution of the material with which the vessel was presumably laden.

The only specific warning received by the Government came from an external source, on the day of the outbreak. While the Government believed that the outbreak was destined to be an ignominious failure, it was not disposed to minimize it.

## INDUSTRIAL CENSUS IN UNITED STATES FOR WAR PURPOSES

State Department Fears  
German Concessions Will  
Prove Inadequate

## ATTITUDE DEFINED

Washington Holds Mer-  
chantmen Allowed to Carry  
Defensive Armament

## MUST NOT ATTACK

If Designed for Offense,  
Not Entitled to Neutral  
Ports' Hospitality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 27.—President Wilson has issued a circular letter to employers, asking them to compile an industrial census for war purposes. He has ordered an investigation to be made into the activities of German officers in the Guatemalan revolution and Mexico.

Officials of the State Department have warned the newspapers against excessive optimism over the submarine crisis, as they fear the German concessions will prove inadequate.

A general statement has been issued, defining the attitude of the United States towards armed merchantmen of belligerents. It is believed to be a reply to the recent German Note.

It sustains their right to carry a defensive armament, but merchantmen engaging the seas for the purpose of attacking an enemy warship are not entitled to the hospitality of neutral ports.

## Mr. Emperor Is to Meet Emperor at Headquarters

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 27.—The Deutscher Uebersiedlungsrat states: The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, departs tonight for the German Headquarters, where he will be received by the Emperor.

The newspapers publish President Wilson's message and extracts from the American press. They report that, notwithstanding the holidays, which otherwise are kept religiously in Germany, negotiations have been going on between the Imperial Chancellor and Ambassador Gerard. All newspapers repeat that the situation is critical and full of danger, but the majority seriously discuss the possibility of reaching an understanding with the United States.

Thus the Frankfurter Zeitung writes: It seems not impossible that extreme events will be avoided, but, if they become unavoidable, our position would only be more difficult, but by no means hopeless. Theodor Wolf, in the Berliner Tageblatt, exhorts the German authorities to consider the present situation in a spirit of absolute calmness. He compares the yellow press of America with the chauvinistic newspapers of Germany and declares that the foreign assertions are entirely untrue according to which the sinking of the Lusitania was hailed all over Germany with unanimous joy and satisfaction.

It is probably known in Washington that, so far, a reasonable discussion of the questions at issue has been possible. Whether it will bring acceptable results, nobody can know beforehand. The hope which exists, does not conceal the seriousness of the situation.

Theodor Wolf concludes that the people in Germany who preach a hostile attitude against the United States only play into the hands of Germany's enemies.

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger prints an interview with a politician who states that, in her present situation, Germany may only consider her own interests. In its leader, the paper says that, even if Germany declines a supervision of its warfare through the United States, she nevertheless, has to examine carefully the American demands in a dignified and just manner, in order to ascertain how far they may be fulfilled without impairing the self-esteem and vital interests of Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung, in the same spirit, recalls the concessions made



by Germany in the affair of the William Frye, as a precedent which Germany should also follow in the present case. The newspaper writes that any solution would be agreeable to Germany provided that it agrees with her honor and her vital interests.

The Vossische Zeitung adds that military, political, industrial and economic questions are being discussed in order to find the way which Germany must follow under the present circumstances.

Only Count Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, maintains his implacable attitude and asserts that each concession of Germany would only cause further demands. Count Reventlow adds that the submarine is the only efficient weapon at Germany's command. All these views are not inspired by the Government, but come exclusively from the press itself.

## RUSSIANS BEAT OFF TURKS NEAR ERZINJA

Germans Cross Shar, But Are Surrounded in Wood And Wiped Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, April 26.—An official communique reports that the Russians repulsed a Turkish attack in the Erzinja district.

Peking, April 25.—The following official communique from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: April 23.—In the Dvinsk region, the Germans opened an artillery fire in the region of the villages of Garbunovka and Glinovka.

In Galicia, the enemy's aeroplanes flew over Tarnopol and dropped several bombs. South of N. Oleksin, we found a German aeroplane in flames. It must have been one of the machines which flew over Tarnopol.

During the night of April 22 and during the day, the German artillery bombarded the Iksk bridge-head. German aeroplanes flew over the Dvinsk region. In one of the regions of the Oginsky Canal, the Germans fired asphyxiating gas shells.

During the day, a party of German scouts crossed the River Shar, to the north of Lake Vygonovskoe and entered the wood. We surrounded them and they were partly rendered.

On April 21, we annihilated an Austrian outpost at Hriask, north of Chortorilak. In the region of Sopanov, north of Kremenets, the enemy sprang three mines and attempted to occupy the craters. They were driven back by our fire to their trenches and the craters were occupied by us. We did not sustain any losses.

The Turkish front.—On the coast front, our troops have advanced further to the west from Trebizond. The enemy who attempted to check our onslaught were everywhere repulsed.

In the region of Ashkalin, near the village of Khan Pitnag Ban Khanlari, fighting is continuing. The enemy's attempt to advance in the Mamakatun region was repulsed by our fire.

We everywhere repulsed the stubborn attacks of the Turks, who suffered severe losses. We suddenly counter-attacked them and captured an important sector of the enemy's positions.

April 24.—The Supreme Commander-in-Chief spent Holy Week and met the Grand Christian Festival, in union with all the officers of his Staff.

Western front.—Enemy aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Dvinsk. Our aeroplane Ila Murometz dropped thirteen 36-pound bombs on the station of Daudzevas, south-east of Friedriehstadt.

Intermittent firing is taking place on the remainder of the front.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, the enemy attempted to advance towards Trebizond, but were repulsed by our vanguards. In the region of Ashkalin, the fighting is continuing. In the direction of Harput, the Turkish offensive was checked by our fire.

## British Sink a Dutch Warship, Berlin Says; Have Paid Indemnity

Story Runs Crew Were Taken To India, In Order To Keep Occurrence Secret

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Eastern theater.—There were no important events. A German air-squadron extensively bombed the enemy's aerostatic stations of Dunaburg.

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, April 22.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—The Turkish troops reconquered the lost advanced positions near Beitissa, taking 14 machine-guns and capturing 1 Major, 2 other officers and 13 men. The total enemy losses amounted to more than 4,000 during the engagements from April 17 to 20; 2,000 dead have been counted. On the 20th, the enemy's counter-attacks ceased. The enemy are apparently busy burying their dead and transporting wounded.

Caucasian theater.—The enemy's attack against the right wing to the Chorokh valley was repulsed the second time. An officer and 60 men were made prisoners.

On April 20, a Turkish aviator made a 300 kilometer raid through the desert to El Kantara, on the Suez Canal. He bombed the enemy's barracks and returned unharmed.

April 23.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—The enemy's attacks during the night from April 20 to 21 against Beitissa were repulsed. On the 21st and 22nd, the enemy bombarded our positions at Felahie. On the 22nd, half a British division attacked.

After a bayonet engagement lasting for two hours, the enemy fled to their positions, leaving 2,000 dead. The total enemy losses during the actions of April 22 to 24 were approximately 3,000. The Turkish losses were insignificant.

Berlin, April 26.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung states: The Chief of the Turkish army's sanitary corps, Dr. Suleiman Mumann Pasha, has arrived in Berlin, accompanied by high military functionaries, in order to study the German army's sanitary institutions and to attend the Army Surgeons Congress, which will be opened in Warsaw on May 2.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant of March 31 reported the return of the Dutch steamer Breda from England. This steamer, on the way home, had to suffer inconveniences of such a kind that it was impossible for the moment to give a detailed account of them.

The Dutch paper De Tribune now states: "The situation on March 31 was such a critical one because the British had sunk a Dutch man-of-war. The crew of the man-of-war were sent to India, in order to conceal the event. Britain promised to pay all damages."

was given by a member of the crew of the steamer Breda. The political situation was immediately cleared after satisfactory declarations were made by the British, who apologized and promised immediate indemnities.

According to information received by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt from the United States, Britain plans the foundation of an importation trust in the United States similar to the existing Dutch trust. Some months ago, a similar attempt met with failure in New York. According to the present indications, the British Government will leave to the United States the choice either to accept the idea of such a trust or to accept the recent blockade measures.

In Hamburg commercial circles, it is pointed out that, according to recent news received from Holland, the British-Dutch trust seems to contemplate an extension of the present measures beyond the war conditions now prevailing.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2

Per R.M. s.s. Montevideo May 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 1

Per R.M. s.s. Montevideo May 2

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Namur... May 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. May 3

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos... May 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Apr. 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru.

The English mail of March 26 left Hongkong yesterday, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, May 1.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

## Dog Mascot Shares War's Rigors with Russians



The Russians as a nation are fond of pets. Just as in our own Civil War the troops carried with them eagles, badgers and other animals, so each Russian company has its mascot. One particular company, now a part of Grand Duke Nicholas's forces in Armenian Turkey, has an ordinary fox terrier as a mascot. The picture shows the soldiers, resting after a hard day's march, feeding the little dog. Note that most of the men are smoking cigarettes.

## Police on Track Of Wealthy Band

(Continued from Page 1)

golds, but were doing a bargain counter business selling great quantities of the dream stuff at cut rates. This was one of the things that first put the investigators on the hunt. A description of the smugglers' band and methods of working sounds more like the scenario of a sensational movie than anything that could happen in real life.

"Shanghai is the center of the organization," said one of the chief investigators yesterday. "The lines of the organization run overland all the way to Persia. There the smugglers have their efficient buyers, who secretly assemble the drug for shipment. They have all the money they need so that the Smugglers' Trust is not hampered by the common ill of under-capitalization."

"From all that can be learned, there are 400 or 500 persons engaged in the traffic."

"All the Persian purchases come overland by way of the Trans-Siberian. They don't encounter any great trouble there. If the smugglers are discovered and any questions asked by the trainmen, they have plenty of money with which to oil the palms. The Russian official of this type is notorious for being ticklish at that spot."

Dalny Is One Center

"The smugglers come down to Dalny—which is headquarters for North China. From there the stuff is distributed to all the big Chinese centers. It is said that the smugglers are so well organized now that they have seriously set about the problem of supplying the pipes of China next year when all legal sales will be stopped."

It is pointed out that if the smugglers are allowed to work un-

disturbed, they will render the prohibition against the sale of the drug useless. Smugglers will be able to get opium as before and younger men will form the deadly habit. This is one reason why the Chinese government has gone into the investigation on such a large scale and placed regiments of secret service men on the case. Mr. Musso is the legal representative of the Government Bureau in the cases that have come up and is preparing to prosecute the many prisoners whose arrests are expected within a few days.

Mixed Court Application

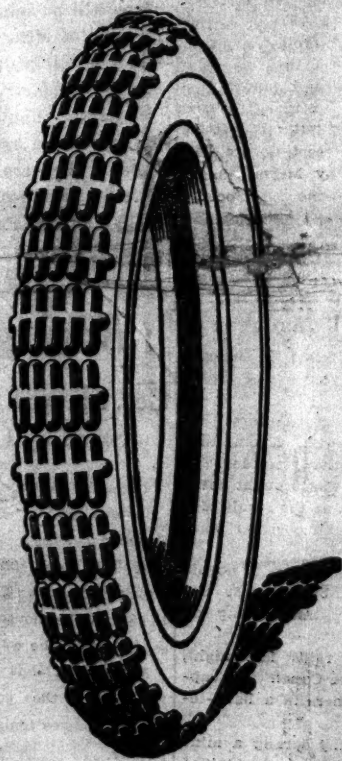
In view of these expected events, Mr. Musso appeared yesterday before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor at the Mixed Court. Mr. Musso applied for directions in two cases. In bringing up the first he said that the present conditions of the opium shop license provided that smuggled opium should not be sold. He asked whether it was necessary for the police to have a search warrant in investigations of different shops. He pointed out that one clause of the opium shop license provided that the police should have free access at all times. He did not know whether that allowed for the search of the premises. He said that there were certain shops to be searched and the Municipal detective who was in charge of the work was of the opinion that a search warrant was necessary for this.

In answering, the assessor said that "free access" would not ordinarily mean that the house could be searched. At any rate there were no cases on which to found a decision so that it appeared to be a matter of opinion. He thought that no search warrant was necessary.

"The second question," said Mr. Musso, "is in case a search warrant is desired who should be applied to for it?"

The assessor replied that the registrar of the court could issue the necessary authority. In case he refused that court could instruct the registrar to issue the warrant.

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## GERMANY WILL NOT BAR T. R., BUT WILL GREET HIM COOLLY

Government Official Says There  
Is No Objection To Roosevelt  
Entering Country

TAKEN AS PRIVATE CITIZEN

Couldn't Expect a Warm Wel-  
come Because of His Sting-  
ing Criticisms of Empire

By Karl H. von Wiegand  
Berlin, March 23 (via Amsterdam,  
March 24).—The German Government,  
I understand, will place no obstacles  
in the way of former President  
Roosevelt if he desires to visit Ger-  
many, but no fatted calf will be killed  
for him; no band will greet him at  
the border; the Kaiser won't come  
from headquarters personally to greet  
his one time favorite in Berlin, and  
the Colonel is apt to find the atmos-  
phere hovering around zero, which  
even his "Delighted!" can't warm  
up.

But Teddy can come. There will  
be no bars up against him at  
Bentheim or Warnemunde, two of the  
five doors to Germany, and he can  
be pretty certain of arousing interest  
and attention some of which may  
make his ears burn.

The report that friends of the  
Colonel have been feeling out here  
whether Roosevelt might visit Ger-  
many to study the situation of the  
central powers at first hand or  
whether he would be barred as an  
undesirable in view of his attacks  
and stinging criticism of Germany,  
was confirmed to me today in govern-  
mental circles.

### Reception Will Be Cold

There was no disposition to say  
by whom these feelers had been made,  
but I know at least two of the  
sources.

"Yes, it's true that we have been  
sounded from several directions  
whether there would be any objection  
to Roosevelt visiting Germany," said  
a high Government official in answer  
to my query.

"There is absolutely no objection  
to Col. Roosevelt coming to Ger-  
many as a private person to study  
conditions here, the same as any  
other private person, if he desires  
to do so. Certainly, after the im-  
pulsive and unjust manner in which  
he has attacked and passed judgment  
on Germany and the German people  
in this struggle for existence, an  
attitude that hardly was consistent  
with so high an official as the ex-  
President of a friendly nation, the  
German Government has no reason to  
extend him a very warm invitation.

"But neither is the German Govern-  
ment so small or narrow-minded  
as to wish to bar America's former  
Executive at the border or deny him  
the privilege of entering our country.  
He will receive no official attention  
or recognition. Not in my official  
capacity, but as a private German  
citizen, I will in fact be glad to  
receive him."

### Regarded as Private Citizen

There was a gleam in the athletic  
official's eyes, and he rubbed his  
hands as if with gleeful anticipation.  
"Your Excellency, may I be  
referred?" I asked.

"No, no, we won't go quite so far."  
I asked if Roosevelt would be  
allowed to see anything. This official  
said:

"The Colonel would be given an  
opportunity to study things here if  
he desired, and to see things any  
other private person may see."  
"Will he be allowed to go to  
Belgium?"

"I cannot answer that offhand."

In other governmental circles the  
fear was expressed that Roosevelt  
wouldn't receive a very popular  
welcome, which might make him an  
even more bitter enemy of Germany,  
and if any small incident occurred, it  
might be resented in America. On  
the whole, I encountered a rather  
neutral feeling in official circles. The  
Colonel can come or stay away, as he  
pleases.

### PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour,  
or less, if need be.

**Burr** 2 Broadway

## More Soldiers for Mexico Arrive at Fort Bliss



Here are some of the reinforcements, headed for Mexico to strengthen the forces under General Pershing, taking up their quarters in Fort Bliss, at El Paso, Texas, upon their arrival.

## SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN SPLIT ON U. BOAT ISSUE

Eighteen Radicals Sever Con-  
nection With Wing Sup-  
porting Government

Berlin, March 24.—Eighteen mem-  
bers of the radical wing of the Social  
Democratic Party in the Reichstag  
today met in caucus and formed a  
new party, severing their connec-  
tion with the "regular" Social  
Democrats, who in general have sup-  
ported the Government.

The split in the ranks of the So-  
cialist forces has long been anticipated,  
and since the political controversy  
over the submarine campaign has  
reached an acute stage, it has been  
plainly seen to be imminent. The im-  
mediate cause of the formation of the  
new party, which has not yet publicly  
selected a designation for itself, was  
the exclusion of Deputy Haase from  
the regular Social Democratic caucus.

The total membership of the Social  
Democratic Party in the Reichstag  
is 100. On the last vote taken thirty  
members of the extreme radical wing  
of the party voted against their col-  
leagues.

Hugo Haase has long been a  
prominent member of the radical wing  
of the German Socialists, or Social  
Democrats, as the party is designated.  
He was formerly Chairman of the  
Peace Committee of the party, and a  
member of the Steering Committee in  
the Reichstag.

He is the second member of his  
party to be expelled for violating  
party discipline since the war began.  
The first, however, Dr. Karl Liebk-  
necht, a staunch anti-militarist, was  
not followed by any other members  
of the party, and has since acted single-  
handed in the Reichstag.

Haase has never gone as far in his  
opposition to the war policy of the  
German Government as Dr. Liebk-  
necht. He voted for the original war  
credits, but has since been quoted as  
saying that the vote was taken be-  
fore he knew of the invasion of Bel-  
gium. He has been, with Kautsky  
and Bernstein, a leader of the most  
active Socialist opponents of an an-  
nexation policy, and has never lost an  
opportunity to declare that Germany  
should not annex a foot of conquered  
soil as a result of the war.

Opposed in South Germany  
London, March 24.—"The gravity  
of the situation produced by the

opposition to Chancellor von Beth-  
mann-Hollweg, proclaimed by the  
National Liberal, Conservative and  
Center Parties, is fully appreciated  
in South Germany," says a Morning  
Post despatch from Berne today.

"Sympathies there are entirely  
with the Chancellor, and it is prob-  
ably due to a great extent to the  
pressure brought to bear by the non-  
Prussian kingdoms that the question  
of the prosecution of the submarine  
warfare will be discussed behind  
closed doors in the Budget Com-  
mittee.

"The South German Governments  
are not in favor of submarine  
methods which may incidentally  
bring the United States into the  
war."

### Terms of Socialists

New York, March 25.—The  
Social Democrats of Germany gave  
to their comrades in America  
yesterday the first authoritative  
statement of their ideas of the terms  
on which a future, durable peace  
may be based, as follows:

"The institution of a compulsory  
international court of arbitration for

the purpose of adjusting all disputes  
among nations.

"The submission of all inter-  
national treaties and compacts to the  
Democratic control of popular repre-  
sentation.

"An international treaty for  
limitation of armament with a view  
to eventual general disarmament.

"Recognition of the right of all  
nations to self-determination.

"The autonomy of Alsace-Lor-  
raine within the framework of the  
German Empire."

This statement was received by  
Morris Hillquit, International Secre-  
tary of the Socialist Party of the  
United States, from Herman Muel-  
ler, Secretary of the Executive Com-  
mittee of the German Social Demo-  
cratic Party. The letter, dated  
Berlin, February 19, 1916, is a reply  
to a cablegram from American  
Socialists urging the German  
Socialists to work in harmony with  
those of other countries to bring  
about peace. The letter is also the  
direct result of a resolution in Con-  
gress introduced by Meyer London  
of New York City, the only Socialist  
Congressman.



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traced to water—some to milk.  
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must know the purity of the  
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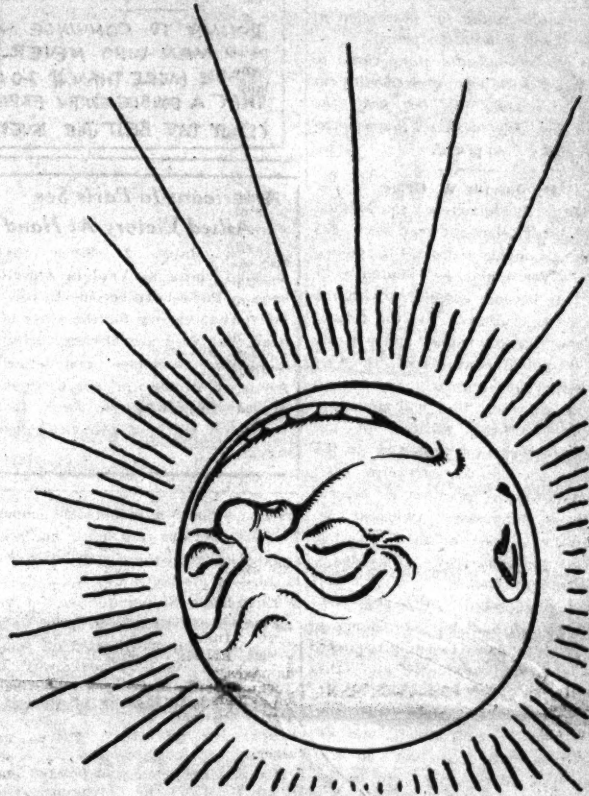
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stalls, for over 100 cars.

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**FREE AIR**

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## FEELING GERMAN GUN FIRE ON BRITISH LINES

Hohenzollern Redoubt, One Of  
The Stormiest Battle Grounds  
In Western Theater

### SHELLING DAY AND NIGHT

Each Man Momentarily Expect-  
ing He Will Be Shot  
To Death

The New York World of March 25  
contained the following graphic de-  
scription of a recent visit to the British  
first-line trenches in Flanders.

The Hohenzollern Redoubt, the point  
of the line visited by Mr. Grigg is one  
of the stormiest spots of the western  
battle line. It lies just south of La  
Basse and east of Vermelles, on the  
fringe of the front over which the  
British advanced in the great Chan-  
pagne battle of last September. Here  
the Germans erected a great earth-  
work, with concrete-lined trenches and  
insurmountable machine-gun positions  
and bomb-proofs, equal to the famous  
Labyrinth some miles further south,  
and it played a principal part in stop-  
ping the British rush. Since then the  
bomb-throwing, bombardments, mining  
and counter-mining for possession of  
the works have been incessant.

The correspondent's story came to  
The World with paragraphs bodily cut  
out with scissors. In the past, the  
censor has deleted these communica-  
tions with a blue pencil.

By Joseph W. Grigg

British Headquarters in France,  
March 12—"Keep your head down" has  
become as much a part of trench  
warfare vernacular as "Watch your  
step" has become associated with the  
New York subway. In the former  
case the "express trains" run with no  
idea of public convenience, they go  
frequently but irregularly, and heaven  
only knows where they will stop.

So I heeded the warning of my  
military escort as I followed in his  
wake in the muddy trenches and  
tucked down my cranium as several  
of these "expresses" whizzed by  
overhead. I felt a fast growing  
affection for those rows of sandbags  
and friendly trenches.

With several other American cor-  
respondents I had started out on a  
bright, quiet Sunday morning to spend  
the day in the trenches and the  
fighting zone with Tommy Atkins. It  
was the climax of a week with the  
British army, during which time we  
had skirted more than half of the  
British line. We now were to be  
shown the "real thing."

**Most Women in Black**  
Through some of the towns which  
have for nearly two years been em-  
balmed in the war news we sped in  
fast motor cars. We skimmed through  
a land that presented an endless num-  
ber of khaki clad men and all the  
accessories necessary to wage a modern  
war. People were going to church,  
most of them women in black. The  
low rumbling of artillery fire in the  
distance intruded upon the sound of  
the church bells.

We rapidly neared our goal, which  
we could easily tell by the louder  
muttering of the guns. We were  
equipped with gas masks and pack-  
ages of field dressings.

"You may need the mask only once  
in forty times," said the officer, in  
charge of the party when we started  
our journey, "but that once may mean  
life and death."

It was when the case which con-  
tained my gas mask had slipped from  
my shoulder and nearly tripped me as  
I scrambled over some slippery sand-  
bags in the cozy trench that I un-  
consciously stood erect at a place  
where a German sniper had been very  
busy. Then came the injunction  
which I hurriedly obeyed.

At this point the German line was  
separated from the British first line  
trench by about the width of Lower  
Broadway, New York. One man of the  
party was to be taken to this point.  
We drew lots to see who would go and  
I won.

We were in the trenches of the  
Hohenzollern Redoubt (southwest of  
La Basse), an area over which some  
of the fiercest fighting of the war has  
waged, and still one of the most ac-  
tive parts of the western fighting line.

**In the Midst of Fire**  
I followed the officer as he led the  
way to the closest point of contact  
with the "Boche," as he put it. Much  
was happening overhead. It had been  
happening for some time, but frequen-  
tly there were louder and nearer  
reports as shells exploded nearby.

I was told to peer through a  
periscope. There was a terrific "Bang!"  
which temporarily buried the chorus of  
the overhead noises. My ears rang.  
I paused, looking through the peri-  
scope, to extract a large amount of  
earth from inside my collar. My coat  
had been sprinkled with small pieces  
of metal. The Tommy standing near  
caught my eye and grinned. He was  
the epitome of the British fighting man  
as he stood there calmly, clutching his  
rifle, perhaps a bit tighter, but with a  
quietly humorous expression on his  
face. The sun shone on a line of  
bristly bayonets. The British army is  
always ready for anything that may  
come. It was not in this instance to  
be the German himself, but some more  
of his implements of destruction.

There was another loud explosion,  
and still more mud and metal flew  
through the air. A fair haired Tommy  
didn't even take a cup of tea from his  
lip. The most intense face in that  
part of the trench was that of a soldier

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



### Americans in Paris See Allied Victory At Hand

Paris, March 24.—Since the  
German check at Verdun, Ameri-  
cans in Paris have become so con-  
fident that victory for the allies is  
near that they are already hiring  
windows, balconies and other  
points of vantage on the Champs  
Elysees from which to watch the  
triumphal entry of the victorious  
troops.

trying to "pot" a bothersome sniper.  
The day previous this sniper had sent  
a bullet through the cap of an officer.  
He showed me the cap.

**A Dangerous Sniper**  
It was a close shave in more ways  
than one, for it had grazed off some  
of the hair. As a Sergeant put his  
hand upon his head and it was found  
he had been badly wounded the same sniper  
looked off the Sergeant's right fore-  
finger.

His lurking place was pointed out  
to me through the periscope. The  
sandbags in front of where he lay in  
wait were badly torn by British bullets.  
The very periscope through which I  
was looking at the sniper's lair and at  
the bodies which for months had been  
lying in "No Man's Land" between the  
trenches, had been punctured by a  
sniper's bullet. It was hard to realize  
that across this narrow neck of shell-  
torn soil, dotted with the dead, was the  
first line German trench. But soliloquy  
is rudely interrupted in the trenches.  
There were several varieties of  
trench engines at work in the German  
lines in answer to considerable activity  
on the part of the British.

If the sight of those bodies lying  
out there under the warm sun on that  
beautiful Sunday morning brought  
home the realities of war, I was soon  
to realize it even more fully, for as  
I crawled back to rejoin the others  
we were sprinkled with parts of a  
missile which almost added to the  
war's casualties. There was little  
doubt that those high spiraling objects  
from the British trenches which  
cracked away merrily were doing their  
bit in the other lines.

**Germans 'Ticked' the Enemy**  
The Germans were, to use a Tommy's  
expression, "ticking" the whole first  
line. It was a day of days from a  
weather point of view, for the at-  
mosphere was clear and the sun had  
dispelled the mists and chilliness of  
the preceding week.

We had got to another part of the  
line, when one of the members of the  
German bomb family arrived near the  
top of the sand bags, caused us to  
dodge quickly, and lobbed a large  
piece of mud into a frying pan in

which a soldier was preparing some  
bacon. The culinary artist disgustedly  
put away a paper he had been reading  
and forked the piece of mud out of the  
pan and then resumed his reading.

We stopped to see some trench  
weapons send over a fusillade to Fritz.  
A few seconds of flight and then, as  
we tried to listen through the general  
din, we heard them come to earth with  
a muffled roar.

Suddenly there was a great buzzing  
overhead. Like a flock of birds,  
twenty-six British aeroplanes were  
going over the German lines to raid  
a concentration depot.

The grenades and bombs bursting  
outside, the whizz of the shells going  
to and fro overhead were lost track  
of in watching this flight of air war-  
riors. One puff-ball from an exploded  
shrapnel shell burst well in the middle  
of the flock. Then scores of these  
cottony balls blossomed against the  
blue sky. The tap, tap, tap, of in-  
numerable machine guns was heard  
as these weapons were concentrated  
from the German lines on the in-  
vaders. Fritz was endeavoring to  
form a curtain of fire through which  
the airmen could not pass, but they  
never wavered, and had disappeared  
long before the small, puffy clouds  
had melted away.

**Try to Stop Squadron**  
Only in the distance could be heard  
the dimmer clatter as different parts  
of the German lines tried to head off  
the squadron. Through many avenues,  
all of them bearing well known names,  
we worked our way back from the  
front lines. Even with the footboards  
running along the bottom of the  
trenches, there were stretches where  
the chalky, yellowish mud oozed up  
through.

"It is paradise to what it was last  
winter," said our trench escort. "We  
used to be wet up to the thighs, and  
in some parts of the trenches further  
down the line it is still horribly wet  
and sticky. Those people who are  
always advising men in the trenches to  
change their socks often to prevent  
frostbite should come out here and try  
to do it themselves. In some trenches  
a man would have to stand on his head  
to keep his socks dry at all."

Some British sailors were making  
a visit to the trenches. I asked one how  
he liked the change.

"I'd like to stop here for a while  
and watch these things coming over,"  
referring to the shells that fitfully  
rent the air with tremendous force  
and tore up the earth in their search  
for the concealed British guns. One  
of these parties of tars was visiting  
the first line trench recently when a  
German mine was exploded almost  
under them. As the Germans rushed  
to obtain possession of the crater, the

sailors grabbed a machine gun and  
drove them out.

### Aeros Wrought Great Havoc

Again came the buzzing overhead.  
The raiding air squadron was coming  
back. The Germans redoubled their  
fury in trying to bring down the  
machines, which we subsequently  
learned had wrought great havoc at  
one of the big bases. The aeroplanes  
spread out further as they came  
through the curtain of fire. Twice it  
seemed as if half a dozen of them had  
been hit, and the men in the trenches  
watched anxiously for the disappear-  
ance of the balls of white. They were  
not to be disappointed. It was a good  
illustration of the difficulty of hitting  
fast moving aircraft with anti-aircraft  
weapons.

To aid their brothers above by trying  
to divert some of the German fire,  
hidden British batteries barked away  
furiously at the German lines.

"You have seen the finest air drama  
that has been witnessed for many  
months," said the officer, leading the  
way. He now turned us over to an-  
other officer and retraced his steps  
to attend the funeral of a "non-com."  
who had been killed the day before  
and who was to be buried in the little  
graveyard tucked away behind an  
elevation that gives it some element  
of quiet and security, despite the wall  
of the close-bursting shells. We had  
passed this little cemetery, with its  
neatly laid out avenues and its well  
cared for graves. A modest wooden  
cross is at the head of each small  
mound, and around its borders are  
small whitewashed stones. But war  
doesn't always give such an oppor-  
tunity to honor the dead, which was  
my thought as I surveyed through  
the periscope the many bodies in No-

Man's Land. No one is able to re-  
claim these bodies.

### Roads Always Fire-Swept

A head above the parapet in day-  
time invites death. At night the  
machine guns play along the tops of  
the trenches with a systematic fire.  
We walked for a long time in a  
serpent-like avenue carved into the  
surface of the earth before we were  
permitted to once more come up  
above. We were still well within dis-  
tance of the guns, if not of the rifles.  
The road over which we now retraced  
our steps is swept by German machine  
gun fire every night.

Over in the distance were six Ger-  
man sausage balloons. They had been  
outlined against the horizon all day,  
fired at frequently by the British  
guns, and were now growing more  
murky in color as the evening ap-  
proached. We walked on into Ver-  
melles, a village in which not a house  
is undamaged and which the Germans  
shell every day. They were still send-  
ing some shells into it, and I don't  
feel as if I am breaking my neutrality  
when I admit that the music of a  
receding British shell is much more  
melodious than that of an oncoming  
German shell. The latter comes  
through the air as if tearing through  
a thin curtain of copper. It has dis-  
tinctly a personal mission. "Lie flat!"  
you are commanded, but you think,  
"What's the use? It will surely get  
me; it's meant for me."

### Shells Wreck Wreckage

Vermelles early in the war was the  
scene of hand-to-hand fighting for  
three weeks, with the French finally  
victorious. In any village where there  
has been such desperate fighting there  
is nothing left but torn, distorted  
buildings and upheaved thoroughfares.  
It was the same at Neuve Eglise,  
through whose shell-marked streets



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We had, earlier in our trip, seen the  
ravages of war.

The German shells were still wreck-  
ing the wreckage of Vermelles. They  
had changed their area of fire from  
what it had been in the morning when  
we passed through, and later when  
we paused in the lee of a shell de-  
vastated row of brick houses to eat  
our luncheon, never knowing when  
one might come crashing through our  
partly demolished barrier.

The shelling of the Loos bridge  
towers had stopped. In the morning  
we had watched the Germans shelling  
it. Before us lay stretched a large part  
of the battlefield of Loos. Beside us  
were some of the officers who had  
taken part in this gigantic battle.  
Suddenly there came a "boom!" and  
when the smoke cleared away it was  
seen that the top of one of the towers  
had been torn away.

A second report, some dense black  
smoke, and then we could see the  
desolate summit of the other tower.  
The Germans are always after this  
point.

### Air Drama Goes On

As we moved along there came an  
ominous scuttling through the air. We  
all looked up. Even a short appren-  
ticeship under German fire gives a  
certain amount of knowledge of the  
direction of an oncoming shell. We  
drew closer to the lee of some partly  
destroyed building. The tearing  
through the air continued. There was  
a thunderous noise a short distance  
away and something whizzed past us  
and landed against the pile of bricks  
and mortar not twenty-five feet way.

"We ought to move on a bit," said  
one of our guides with a twinkle in  
his eye, "or you might have a hard  
time writing a story later on."

From one of the sausages the Ger-  
mans had spotted us and their artillery  
had got to work at the advised range.

We hadn't the time necessary to  
revisit those parts of the town after we  
had returned from the trenches, de-  
spite our interest in finding out how  
many and how deep were the holes  
that had been dug in the road which  
we were forced to abandon when  
Fritz began to "strafe."

We jumped into the cars which  
had been hidden away behind some

buildings to avoid German fire when  
we went into the trenches and sped  
from the war-scarred land. The rum-  
ble of a far away bombardment an-  
nounced the fact that in some parts  
of the line there would be an inter-  
rupted supper.

### Tommy Atkins Confident

Over the roads we skimmed,  
stopped frequently by sentries, who  
pushed their lanterns into the cars to  
aid a careful scrutiny of permits and  
passports. On past moving bodies of  
men and rumbling motor cars we  
went. It all seemed a precursor to  
the great clash that has not yet come,  
but for which Tommy Atkins is ready  
and about which he is confident. I  
reflected over what had been told me  
by an American, an officer in the  
British army, during my visit to the  
trenches that day.

"The German is a brave fighter, but  
a dirty one," was the way he ex-  
pressed it. "And don't forget it, the  
British soldier has a good many  
scores to pay off, and he means to  
do it."

This American had been in the first  
battle of Ypres.

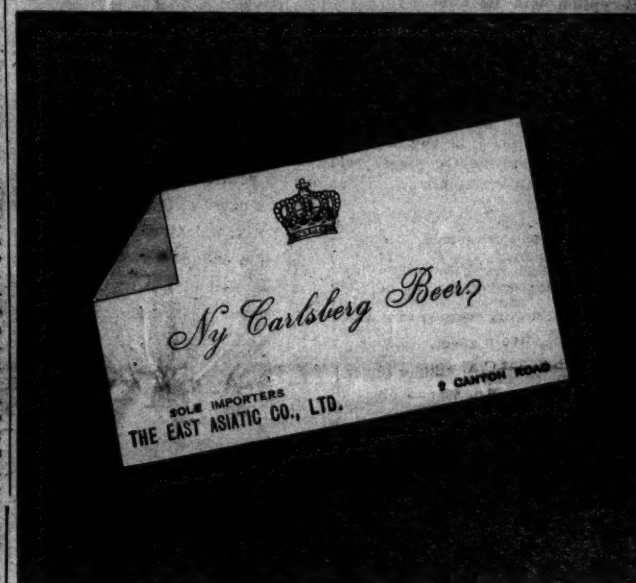
"No one can doubt the bravery of  
the Prussian Guards in that fight,"  
he said. "It was sickening to see  
them come on to their death. They  
knew it was death, and many of them  
came on with their coats over their  
heads so they couldn't see the guns  
that were to kill them."

### Believe Germans Beaten

There is one thing of which I found  
not a dissentient voice while with the  
British forces. They believe, from the  
Tommy who stands guard in the muddy  
front line trenches, to the General  
who commands an army that the  
Germans are beaten; that they have  
a good punch left, but when that is  
over, the Teuton is done for.

But there was another universal  
conclusion, and that was, Fritz hadn't  
played the game, which was all the  
more pity, because of his valor.

"Hadden't played the game" sums up  
a long series of offenses against the  
recognized rules of warfare with  
which the German is charged. The  
British soldier means to make the  
German suffer for those breaches.



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## Lawn Tennis

## Junior Golf Club

The fourth annual general meeting of the Junior Golf Club's lawn tennis section took place at the club house, yesterday, Mr. W. Harvey presiding.

The accounts were passed and Mr. J. L. Gutter was elected honorary secretary and treasurer, in place of Mr. G. Cooper, who resigned, as he is going home on leave. The following were elected the committee: Messrs. W. T. Blissett, P. B. Critchley, J. L. Gutter, W. Harvey, T. Spring, E. F. White and H. E. S. Pickering.

It was proposed by Mr. Harvey that Thursday in each week be set aside as a "ladies' day" and this was agreed to.

It was reported that the total membership fell from 51 in 1914 to 40 in 1915. There were four new members, as against 8 in 1914. Total entrance fees and subscriptions fell from \$285 to \$220. So far as can be estimated at present about 36 old members will continue their membership during 1916.

In the spring double tournament, Messrs. Bolitho and Richards reached the final and, by consent of the committee, the prize was divided between them. The Spring doubles was won by Messrs. Blissett and Gutter. There were very few entries for the championship and the competition was abandoned.

The retiring committee have donated \$40 for the purchase of prizes for the 1916 season.

## Y.M.C.A. Evening School

More than a thousand people crowded into the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, last night, for a big entertainment given for and by the Evening School. With a few words of welcome by Mr. Y. S. Chuck, Secretary in charge, Mr. K. S. Zee, Secretary of the Membership Department gave a short but a lively speech concerning what the Y.M.C.A. stands for in the community. Mr. Van E. Shin, the chairman of the evening made a few remarks on behalf of the students.

The program began with an organ selection followed by a very skillful Chinese wrestling exhibition. Finally a five-act play was staged by the Amateur Dramatic Club of the School. The play, which was entitled "The Stumbling Stone," was of much interest and received considerable applause and praise. A photo play was also screened in order to give the students a full night's hearty enjoyment.

This is the first entertainment of this sort in the term and it is told that an elaborate program has been prepared for another one in the very near future.

## News Brevities

Judgment was rendered in the British Supreme Court yesterday for \$165.71 and costs for goods bought in favor of Lu Tai against Mr. J. S. Compton, and also \$34.60 for the rent of a room against J. W. Davis in favor of Joe Sing-kee.

Mr. Graham Barrow will give a dramatic recital at the Cathedral School at nine o'clock tonight from the works of Shakespeare. He will deal with the Immortal Bard's debt to Kit Marlowe and give a selection from "Doctor Faustus." The major portion of the recital will be taken from "Henry V." and the tragedy of "Macbeth." Admission will be \$1. The whole of the proceeds will go to the advancement of the work of the Girls' Friendly Society. The Very Reverend A. J. Walker will be in the chair.

The regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association, by the invitation of St. John's University, will be held at Jessfield on Tuesday, May 2, 1916. The ladies of the American Church Mission will entertain from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. At 6.30 the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. J. O. Gibson, D.D., on "The Christian Church in China, its Equipment in Theology and Spiritual Gifts."

## Strong British Fleet Shells Belgian Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service). Amsterdam, April 26.—A Berlin communique admits that a strong British force of monitors, destroyers and mine-sweepers has bombarded the Belgian coast.

## Pacific Coast Wonder Says Psychology Figures In Running



Frank Sloman the Pacific coast marvel and holder of the 440 yard running record, who three times within a week last season beat 48 seconds for the 440 yard run says that psychology plays a leading part in the running of a race.

He says: "Psychology figures to a surprising extent in athletics. For instance, getting stale, I think, is largely a condition of one's mind. Also one should never under any circumstances allow a performance, in training or competition, to discourage him. It may be added here that I believe that the defeats one meets with often do more good in a number of ways than the victories, one of the finest lessons to be learned in any line of endeavor can be had from athletics. It is to bear up gracefully under defeat and to stand prosperously in a like manner."

"As to the actual running of the race, that is the most easily explained. When the gun is fired I run as hard as I can and keep on running hard until the tape is broken."

## Bomb in Bulgarian Legation at Athens

(Reuter's Agency War Service). Athens, April 26.—There has been some sensation owing to the explosion of a bomb in the court of the Bulgarian Legation. The damage done was unimportant.

## In the Courts

## A Sikh's I. O. U.

Curious workings of the mind of the dusky Sikh showed themselves yesterday in a claim for \$102 before the British Supreme Court. The claim was founded on an I. O. U. discovered in the estate of a defunct Indian by a friend who brought suit against the signor of the document.

The defendant admitted that the promissory note was in his writing and agreed that he had received the loan. But—he had repaid \$27 of the money to the now deceased friend.

"Very good," said the judge "give us the receipts and that will be deducted from the amount."

"Oh, no," answered the defendant "it is not our Mohammedan custom to take receipts."

"The sooner you alter your Mohammedan customs," said his lordship, "the better."

"But we were friends"

"And that," was the verdict of his lordship, "was why your friend insisted on having your signature to the promissory note."

"When the repayments amounted to \$40 or \$50," said the defendant "my friend was to give me a receipt—not before. If your lordship wants witnesses I can bring hundreds."

British law technicality entered into the matter to take a share in such proceedings.

"Have you reported the death of the lender to this Court?" asked the judge.

"No," replied the plaintiff. "I have the impression," said the judge, "that you are liable to a fine of \$50 for bringing this case. If you go down and report the death and get proper authority to deal with the deceased's estate I will give you judgment for \$75. Until you get that you do not get judgment."

## JAPANESE VOTING SCANDAL

## 50,000 Defendants Being Convicted At Rate of Hundred a Day

Kobe, April 19.—Nearly all the electors of Higashi Ibaraki district, Ibaraki prefecture, numbering something like 50,000 have been prosecuted charged with the violation of the Election Law on the occasion of the recent by-election of a member of the Prefectural Assembly. About a hundred men are being fined every day at the Mito Chihō Salubansho, the amounts in which they are mulcted representing a considerable revenue. On the 17th instant seven *basha* full of defendants in the celebrated local scandal case arrived at the Law Courts from the direction of Iehizuka. Each man had ready in his pocket ¥30 to ¥50 in cash with which to pay his fine, but to their regret they could not pay their fines then and there, as the Court would not accept them until the judgments were confirmed after the lapse of the prescribed number of days. To console themselves in their disappointment these defendants invaded the cheap restaurants in the vicinity and emptied many a bottle of sake discussing the while the reasonableness or otherwise of the fines to which they were sentenced.

## 54 French Soldiers Back Here from War

## All Wounded But Look Very Fit; 60 From Tientsin Are Going to the Front

If you have the old notion of caricatures that the French soldier is a weedy little man in a brilliant-colored and funny built uniform, get along to the French barracks some time before the s.s. Tungchow sails today and have a look at the fifty-four officers and men who arrived yesterday by the M.M. boat Porthos. They might well be the pick of the French or any other army, yet they are all supposed to be invalids—wounded at the front and passed out of active service to do guard duty at Tientsin and Peking, whilst fitter men take their places in the firing line. France is indeed well found if she has fitter men.

They are all big, athletic-looking fellows and mostly bushy-bearded, giving them a still more imposing air and, in their neat, well-fitting light blue uniforms, they certainly make a fine showing. Frenchtown treated itself yesterday to an unofficial holiday, to welcome these war veterans, giving them a hearty greeting when they came off the boat and then escorting them to the barracks.

Thereafter, there was not a thing these big boys of men wanted but what they got—and they didn't have to pay, either. Of course, they have all got tales to tell, for all have medals and quite a few those extra decorations which speak of special bravery or resource. With a crony aside in a quiet corner, they would gossip a little of what they had seen and done, but when one tried to get any particular man's record, a model for modesty was discovered.

Fighting seems to be the natural thing with them in this crisis. A burly corporal, indeed, put it that "every man in France is a soldier today and everyone is doing his best, so it is not fitting for any man to claim he has done anything special himself." It was

not quite that language, but it translates into that.

The French barracks have been very closely guarded since the war broke out, for there is an important wireless station there, but restrictions were considerably relaxed yesterday, for conditions were scarcely such that any but a friend would have sought admittance. Consequently, raincoat and uniform were to be seen all over the place, Frenchman, Britisher and Belgian vying with each other in the attempt to give the returned warriors their fill of hospitality.

The party is headed by Lieut. Colonel Marianne Lucas and Major Lemaire, whilst the sixty who are coming down from the north, when relieved by them, will include Lieut. Colonel Vautravers, a Major and four junior officers. They will sail by the Porthos, early in May, booked for the front.



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## DIXIE GOES AHEAD

### II.—A City Without Voters

By Frederic J. Haskin

HOPEWELL, Va., March 12.—

In a few months this will be a first-class city with a mayor and council, excellent police and fire departments, schools, churches, hospitals and everything else that a city needs—except voters.

There are only about a hundred and fifty qualified voters in the town right now, and it will have to wait two years before holding its first municipal election. This strange state of affairs is due to the fact that Hopewell was a cornfield a year ago, and except for a few farmers who lived hereabouts, no one has been here long enough to qualify as a voter.

All the time that Hopewell was struggling through crime and fire without any government, there was a constantly growing demand among the better citizens for some kind of control. This bore fruit a few weeks ago when the Virginia legislature granted the city a first-class charter and appointed an administrative board to take charge of its affairs until the charter becomes effective on July 1. At that time the administrative board will retire and the governor will appoint a mayor and council to serve until the second Tuesday in June, 1918, when Hopewell will have its first regular election.

This arrangement was not made, however, without determined opposition from the old-timers. There were about 150 of these residents of the county, who would be qualified to vote by July 1, 1916, and they demanded that the government be surrendered into their hands. Two factions were quickly formed, represented, to some extent, by two Chambers of Commerce. The legislature at Richmond, however, decided against the oligarchy of oldest inhabitants, and decided that the governor should appoint the first mayor and council.

Meantime, Hopewell is under a government much like the commission plan now so much in vogue, and it is getting a business administration. After the first of July, it will stick as closely to the commission plan as the state law will allow, having a common council of five and a board of aldermen of three members.

Another law the state legislature had to pass for the special benefit of Hopewell provides that when more than half the area of a first-class city is assessed as acreage, a new assessment may be ordered. A large part of Hopewell, having recently been cornfield, was assessed at \$90 an acre, although some of it had come to be worth more than that by the foot.

The greatest attention is being given to the organization of Hopewell's police force under her new charter. Although a fine civic spirit has replaced the lawless atmosphere of her early days, the new city is still troubled with a large criminal population. Hopewell and Petersburg papers often record highway robberies at the rate of three or four a day. It is also admitted that Hopewell has become a sort of rendezvous for criminals. Men wanted for high crimes in other parts of the country have repeatedly been arrested there. The Hopewell police have to deal with some of the most skilled and desperate criminals in America.

The new Hopewell police force is to contain fifty men, and these are being picked for proved ability and not according to favoritism. A thumb print and Bertillon systems of identification, in addition to a rogues' gallery, are being installed. The position of chief of police is the only one within the appointive power of the administrative board, and there are a number of candidates for the place.

Hopewell is working along lines of constructive as well as repressive morality. She already has about half a dozen churches, and evangelistic services, heavily attended, are held almost every night. All of these churches were erected on short notice, but most remarkable is the story of the Catholic church, erected by Father O'Hare. This worthy priest arrived at Hopewell during the roaring boom days, with a determination to establish a church and very little else. He got an option on a dozen lots, and was soon able to sell a few of them for enough to pay for all. He then leased the rest of them for a term of years, built a \$25,000 church, and still enjoys an income of \$600 a month from his property. Talk about the early Jesuits in the far West! They may have had as much courage as Father O'Hare, but they certainly did not have a tithe of his acumen.

It is a curious fact that when Hopewell burned, the flames spared a couple of hospitals and a church, going around them as though guided by an unseen power. There was immediate use for the hospitals. Pneumonia ravaged the homeless people, and there were no adequate facilities to care for them. With the exception of that one disaster, however, Hopewell's record in the matter of health has been miraculous. One would expect all sorts of dire results from the lack of proper sanitary facilities; yet there were only two deaths from natural causes before the great fire.

An undertaker can scarcely make a living in Hopewell, so young and healthy is its population; but it has nevertheless proved a good place for the few doctors who came here. A couple of M.D.s, just out of college, heard about the place, and determined to abridge the long wait which usually precedes a professional career by setting up shop in Hopewell. They found that the town had no drug store, no hospital and no trained nurses; but they were not daunted. With \$700 which they managed to borrow, they founded a very sketchy drug store, and a still more sketchy hospital. Now the drug store carries a heavy stock and the hospital boasts eight rooms and several nurses. The drug-medical-hospital company has a capital of about \$20,000, and its practice brings in about \$60 a day.

The enterprise and success of these young men is typical. Lawyers, engineers, and newspaper men have had equal success provided they had the ingenuity to create the machinery of their professions out of the raw materials, and the courage to practice them among a lawless people. One of Hopewell's newspapers gained 2600 daily circulation in two months. The editor-in-chief sleeps on the floor of the office, and sends his copy to Petersburg to be printed.

Another young chap opened a news stand and poolroom. He enjoyed an income of \$36 a day from one pool table—until the table wore out. He had to keep craps-shooters off the porch of his establishment with a gun; and suppressing disorderlies was a regular part of his daily routine.

Hopewell long had no postoffice, but there was one at the village of City Point, half a mile away. This had agreed to carry letters deposited with him to City Point for a cent apiece. This added forty dollars a day to his income.

Hopewell is distinctly the place for the man of courage and resource. In Petersburg and Richmond and Hopewell itself there are always numbers of the defeated—men who came because they heard big money was to be made, and who are going back sick and disgusted and beaten because they lacked the physical and mental sinew to cope with primitive conditions. Those who have made good have shown not only "sand," but inventive power. They have made their own opportunities.

The new town is avid of amusement, and the movie men have garnered a large share of the golden bounty. Everything is appreciated by this uncritical audience. A blind man on the street playing Dixie on a Jew's harp attracts a large and open-handed crowd.

Transportation is one of the problems the new municipality has got to solve. Although there are several trains a day both to Richmond and Petersburg, these are so crowded that a good many of the passengers ride on the roof at rush hours and the conductor has to crawl around on his hands and knees to collect tickets. An electric line to Petersburg is already graded, and there is a project for a fine paved highway. This highway is still a dream, however, and the present roads used by the numberless jitneys are a hard and bumpy reality. They go cross country by the bee-line, through swamps and ploughed fields and pine forests. Their chuckholes are simply incredible. For every foot you go forward you rise two in the air.

So there are still crude spots about Hopewell. But like a boulder rolling down hill, the town is shearing off its rough edges by the sheer speed of its progress. And it is not going smash, either. It has already encountered about every trial that a city may know, and it has stood the test.

## Townshend's Besieged Little Army

By Lovat Fraser

Today (March 27) is the 110th day on which General Charles Townshend has been besieged at Kut-el-Amara, on the River Tigris, in Mesopotamia. With the remnants of a mixed British and Indian force, he is waiting gallantly and cheerfully for the help which does not come.

You may conceive him and his troops jammed into a filthy little Arab town on some rising ground within a big loop of the river. All around the country is as flat as a pancake, almost treeless, and in many areas lapsing into swamp.

Seven miles or so below Kut a powerful force of Turks is established on a formidable line which now stretches astride the river for many miles. The Turkish field entrenchments are admirably planned, and on the left bank they rest on extensive marshes. To attack them the troops have to move across a bare and sodden desert.

The British relieving force is apparently a dozen miles or more below the Turkish main position, its attempts to advance, or to turn the Turkish flanks, have hitherto failed. The relief columns drew near enough to see on the horizon the flashes of General Townshend's guns, but have had to fall back. And next month the snows will be melting on the Armenian Taurus, and the floods will be out again.

If the nation could tear the heart out of the Mesopotamian mystery it might discover why so many mistakes have been made in this war; for Bagdad gives the clue to all else. Perhaps that is why the Home Government have drawn the veil so closely. Nowhere in the war, not even at Gallipoli, has there been so much concealment as about General Aylmer's signal failure in January and the consequent losses.

This was no question of living information to the enemy, for in that flat and open land the enemy could see what happened when battalions were flung against their trenches without artillery preparation. Mr. Hobhouse, an ex-Minister, said in Parliament on Wednesday that the Turkish bulletins were far nearer the truth than the British. Mr. Austen Chamberlain made a halting defence, but will he answer this plain question: Why have the Government told us more in a week about General Smuts in East Africa than they have told us about Mesopotamia in the last four months?

There are two entirely separate issues to be raised about this Bagdad business, and the public ought to be most careful to discriminate between the two. These issues are:

1st, The medical deficiencies, the unnecessary sufferings of the wounded, and the failure to look ahead and provide river transport in sufficient quantities, which could only be done by building.

2nd, Who violated almost every principle of the art of war by sending General Townshend on a wild adventure with a badly inadequate force, and therefore involved us in this costly relief expedition?

Attempts are being made in the interests of the Ministry to confuse these two issues, which have little connection with each other. Let us try to disentangle them.

The Government of India must bear the blame, and so far as I can see the whole blame, for the terrible breakdown of the medical arrangements, about which not a tithe of the truth has been told. The aggrieved troops in Mesopotamia seem to think that the breakdown was due to cheese-paring economy on the part of the Indian authorities. Whatever be the cause it was certainly not that. The campaign is not costing India a rupee, for overburdened England is finding all the money, and thereby a wholesome principle laid down by the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure is being disregarded.

As to the deficiencies of water transport on the River Tigris, there also the Government of India seem exclusively to blame. They had ample time, they knew the requirements, and yet they tried to move divisions with transport insufficient for brigades. From Sir Beauchamp Duff downwards I fear Army Headquarters in India has much to answer for.

But these are not the main questions, and the deficiencies mentioned are being rectified. The main question is: Who drove General Townshend forward to Bagdad without the reinforcements for which he repeatedly asked? He fought and won the battle of Kut-el-Amara on September 27-29. It was understood that he was ordered to advance to Kut because it was the best defensible position above

tions more carefully contrived, more brilliantly conducted, and with a better prospect of final success." And then, while the ingenious House of Commons glowed with satisfaction the Prime Minister quietly skated off to his disagreeable task of explaining Gallipoli.

In that speech you have the key to the great Mesopotamian mystery.

In mid-October the Home Government were very anxious about the Dardanelles. They saw that evacuation might be inevitable, they were very much afraid of what the country would say, and they were desperately anxious to find a set-off. The Turks had always bolted after every action in Mesopotamia, and General Townshend's victory at Kut at the end of September seemed like a bright ray of hope. A Ministry does not necessarily issue emphatic orders at such a moment. It says something like this: "Look here, we are in a dreadful hole about the Dardanelles. Don't you think your people might take the risk and push on now to Bagdad?"

Given a commander sitting at Bussorah who utterly miscalculated the military situation; given the Government of a Dependency anxious to oblige, and very badly advised by their military experts, who well knew the danger and ought to have held out; given a Government at home ignorant of war, ignorant of local conditions, with no fully organised General Staff to lean upon at the time, and eager to cover up the Dardanelles with the news of the taking of Bagdad, and you have the conditions which have led to the unfortunate beleaguering of General Townshend at Kut and the concentration of folled relief forces in Mesopotamia who ought to be in France.

The Radical newspapers want to know who is responsible and are anxious to indict somebody. I have now told them who is responsible, and have indicated that the names of 24 Mandarins should be filled in at the head of the indictment. It is no use trying to cast the blame on the Government of India. That cock will not fight.

The reasons for the advance from Kut to Bagdad were entirely political and not in the least military. As a military enterprise the expedition was one of the worst ever undertaken in warfare, as will be realised when all the facts are published. The pretext of trying to stop military supplies from reaching the Germans in Persia will not bear a moment's examination.

The Radical Press demand "a ruthless scrapping of the incompetence at the top." I agree, and hope they will persist in their demand. And I also agree with Professor Spenser Wilkinson, who asked on Saturday: "Ought we not to exert ourselves to find Ministers who can learn to conduct a war and how to lead a nation?"



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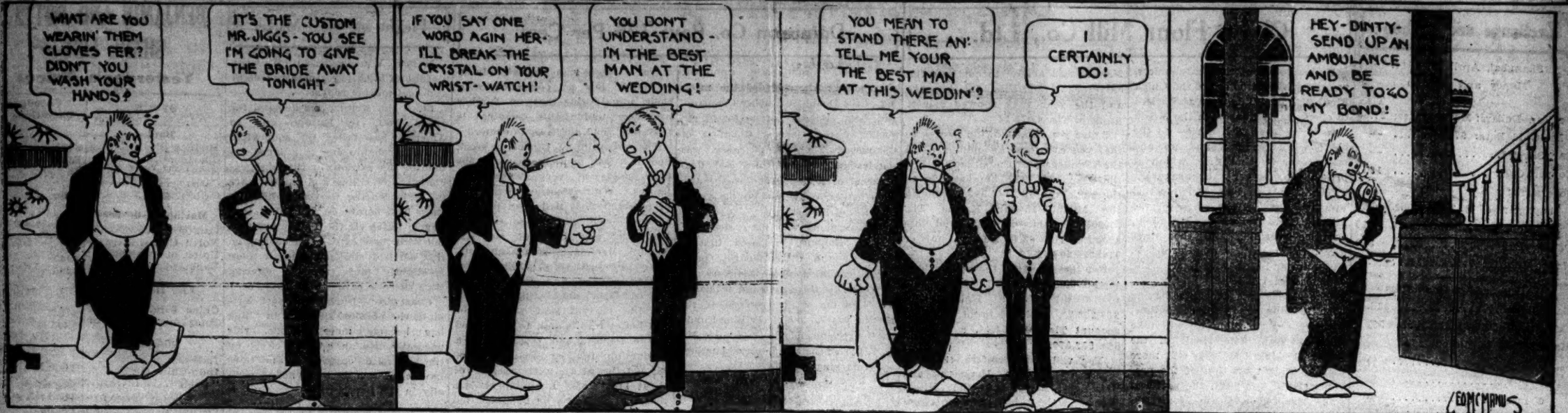
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



## Queries And Answers On The War

(Answered by The New York Times)

## A General Arms Embargo

B. R.—Would it be lawful for the President to stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies?

The United States Government could lawfully—in accordance with international law and agreement—place a complete embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States, in effect that would of course, act as a prohibition of the shipment of munitions to the Allies. While your question is somewhat ambiguous, we understand it to inquire as to the legality of such a general embargo; to forbid the export of ammunition to one country or one group of belligerents, leaving such

export lawful for another country or group of belligerents, would of course be an unneutral act. It is, of course, due to Great Britain's control of the seas, and not to any action of the United States, that the allied nations can receive munitions from the United States and Germany cannot.

## Roosevelt on Munitions

G. F. B., Jr.—During the Russo-Japanese war did President Roosevelt prohibit the shipment of munitions from America to the belligerents?

No. There was no such prohibition. The President's proclamation of neutrality of February 11, 1904, (printed in United States Documents,

serial No. 4780, pages 32-35) contains the following passage:

"While all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf."

## French-Born Citizens

R. L. T.—The status in the country of his birth of a naturalized American citizen born in France depends upon the age at which he left his native land and the conditions under which he left it. The Department of State makes the following announcement to American citizens who were formerly citizens of France.

"If released from all military obligations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a former French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government, but a Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army or in the reserve of the active army, is held to be amenable to French military laws. Not having responded to the notice calling him to accomplish his military service, he is placed on the list of those charged with non-compliance with the military laws, and if he returns to France he is liable to arrest and trial, and upon conviction is turned over to the army, active, his age, or territorial, according to reserve. Long absence from France and old age do not prevent this action. A Frenchman naturalized abroad after having passed the age of service in the active army and the reserve, nevertheless continues on the military list until he has had his

name struck from the rolls, which may usually be done by sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities. The French Government rarely gives consent to a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance. Application on the subject may, however, be addressed to the Minister of Justice at Paris, accompanied by a full statement of the particulars and a fee of 675 francs. If the request is granted the name of the person concerned is erased from the military list and he may return to France safely."

There is no treaty between the United States and France defining the status of former French citizens who have been naturalized as citizens of the United States.

## The Ypiranga at Vera Cruz

F. Keefer.—The following account of the "Ypiranga Incident" at Vera Cruz is taken from the American Year Book for 1914:

"The Administration was forced to act without the formal authorization of Congress by the arrival in Mexican waters of the Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga, for Vera Cruz out of Hamburg, with a cargo of 10,000 rifles, several machine guns, and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition consigned to the Mexican Government. To prevent these munitions from reaching General Huerta, in a state short of actual war, only one course was open, which avoided the possibility of international complications through the detention of a vessel of a friendly power. In accordance with a prearranged plan, Admiral Fletcher was ordered, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first, to occupy the Custom House at Vera Cruz. The story of the seizure of Vera Cruz—all of which followed, not preceded, the arrival of the Ypiranga in Mexican waters—is too well known to demand repetition here. The cargoes of both the Ypiranga and the Bavaria were

landed in May at Puerto, Mexico. Your letter does not make your question very clear, but this is evidently the occurrence to which you refer.

## German-Born Citizens

R. L. T.—The conditions under which a man born in Germany and naturalized as a citizen of the United States may be freed from his liability to military service, and otherwise recognized as an American citizen by the law of his native land, have been summed up by the United States Department of State as follows:

"A German subject is liable to military service from the time he has completed the seventeenth year of his age until his forty-fifth year, active service lasting from the beginning of his twentieth year to the end of his thirty-sixth year. A German who emigrates before he is seventeen years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may, after a residence in the United States of five years, and after due naturalization, return to Germany on a visit but his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled, after a brief sojourn, on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service. It is not safe for a person who has once been expelled to return to Germany without having obtained permission to do so in advance. A person who has completed his military service and has reached his thirty-first year and become an American citizen may safely return to Germany."

"The treaties between the United States and the German States provide that German subjects who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such by Germany if they resided in the United States five years. But a naturalized American of German birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Germany for an offense against German law committed before emigration, saving always the limitations of the laws of Germany. If he emigrated after he was enrolled as a recruit in the standing army; if he emigrated while in service or while on leave of absence if, having an unlimited leave or being in the reserve he emigrated after receiving a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war broke out, he is liable to trial and punishment on return."

"Alsace-Lorraine having become a part of Germany since our naturalization treaties with the other German States were negotiated, American citizens, natives of that Province, under existing circumstances, may be subjected to inconvenience and possible detention by the German authorities if they return without having sought and obtained permission to do so from the Imperial Governor at Strassburg."

"The authorities of Wurttemberg require that the evidence of American citizenship of a former subject of Wurttemberg, which is furnished by a passport shall be supplemented by a duly authenticated certificate showing five years' residence in the United States in order that fulfillment of the treaty condition of five years' residence may appear separately as a fact of record."

"A former German subject against whom there is an outstanding sentence for an offense against German law may petition the sovereign of his native State for relief, although the Department (of State) cannot act as an intermediary in presenting such petition; and anyone who wishes to return to his native State in Germany may avoid possible annoyance or arrest if, in advance of his going, he will submit to the authorities of his former home an authenticated copy of his certificate of naturalization, with the request that his American citizenship be recognized and his papers returned to him."

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 28, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	27.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch.	—
Bar Silver	1917
Copper Cash	—
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate, @ 3-0 1/4—Tls.	6.82
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex.	\$ 9.10
Peking Bar	\$40
Native Interest	.05

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver	33d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	—
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 28.31
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.	477
Consols	—

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London	T.T. 3-0 1/4
London	Demand 3-0 1/4
India	T.T. 22 1/2
Paris	T.T. 42 1/2
Paris	Demand 42 1/2
New York	T.T. 71 1/2
New York	Demand 71 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 69 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 170 1/2

**Banks' Buying Rates**

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-1 1/4
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-1 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1 1/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-1 1/4
Paris	4 m-s. 450
New York	4 m-s. 74 1/2

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL**

Hk. Tls. 1—Francia	4.41
" 1—Hk. Tls.	3.82
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.46
" 1—Rupees	2.34
" 1—Roubles	2.29
" 1—Mex.	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**

**Bank of China**  
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4625	
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 64 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (987) Tels., —	

April 28, 1916.

## Stock Exchange

**Transactions**

Shanghai, April 28, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Telephones Tls.	96.00
Anglo Javaz Tls.	11.55
Consolidated Tls.	3.50 X.D.
Padangs Tls.	15.00
Yesterday's Dominion quotation	12.00 should have been Tls. 15.75 X.D.
Direct Business Reported	
Anglo Javaz Tls.	11.50
Kroewoeks Tls.	20.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

**Transactions**

Shanghai, April 28, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

Official	
Semambus Tls.	2.25 cash
Pahangs Tls.	2.15 cash
S. F. M. Debs.	5 1/2 %
Tls.	91.00 cash
Anglo Javaz Tls.	11.75 cash
Direct	
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.20 cash

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## China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.

By resolution of the shareholders, yesterday, the directors of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., were authorised to open negotiations with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, with a view to the old concern being wound up and taken over by that firm, which at present acts as general managers.

The twenty-first general meeting was held first, at the offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. John Prentice presiding and the other directors present were Baron Y. Fujimura and Mr. A. E. Algar. The chairman said:

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, we will take them as read. The result of the year's working has been still more disappointing than that of the previous year. For 1914, the net loss was Tls. 24,660.08 and for 1915 Tals. 46,653.69, an increase of Tals. 21,993.61.

In the balance sheet, you will notice that the amount for wheat and wheat bags, flour and by-products, flour and bran bags stands at Tals. 113,565.17, as against Tls. 236,587.83, a decrease of Tals. 123,022.66 and the debit of profit and loss account at Tals. 193,854.44, as against Tals. 147,200.75 last year, an increase of Tals. 46,653.69.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank mortgage debentures remain at Tals. 100,000 the same as last year and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's debentures are Tals. 258,223.79, as against Tals. 340,569.80 last year, a decrease of Tals. 82,346.01. At the meeting last year, I stated that, "were it not for the financial assistance of our general managers, we could not continue working." Now we have a letter from them, stating that they will not renew the agreement after its expiration on July 19 next. We have, therefore, called an extraordinary meeting to be held immediately after this one, to consider the situation.

Additional cleaning machinery has been installed and the rest of the machinery has been kept in good repair.

Mr. Algar retires and offers himself for re-election. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. R. Wells said that there was a remark in the auditors' docket which struck him as being rather unusual: "We have been unable to check market prices for wheat bought or flour sold."

The chairman said it had been the same for several years. The auditors were given all the information possible. Some of the vouchers were in Chinese and some in Japanese.

Mr. Wells said the explanation seemed satisfactory.

The report and accounts were then adopted. Mr. Algar was re-elected a director and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-appointed auditors.

Following this, there was an extraordinary general meeting, to consider the future of the company, consequent on the notice from the M.B.K. to terminate the agency agreement. Mr. Prentice said:

Some of you may remember that a letter was received from the M.B.K., dated May 17, 1915, giving us notice of their intention to terminate the agreement upon the expiry of six months (calendar) from that date; as business was improving they withdrew the letter of

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## Dominion Co. Pays 175 Per Cent

It was a complacent group of shareholders who attended the meeting of the Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd. held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce. Their complacency was not lessened when a third and final dividend of 75 per cent was voted. This makes a dividend on the year's business of 175 per cent.

In accordance with his custom, Mr. Horace Hanbury proposed that in view of the extraordinarily prosperous condition of the company, the directors donate a sum not to exceed Tls. 4,000 out of the proceeds of the coming year to one of the War Funds. As the recommendation was voted Mr. E. T. Byrne, chairman, caused laughter by remarking:

"I hope that Mr. Hanbury will not continue to add \$1,000 a day to his recommendations as he has been doing here of late."

The other directors present were Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, and Mr. G. Grayrigg. After the formalities the chairman read the following report:

Gentlemen: I will ask you to allow me as usual to take the Report and Accounts as having been read. For ease of reference the statistical figures for the year 1914 have been placed by the side of 1915 so that you will have been able to compare the results of the two years and in doing so I am sure you cannot fail to have been struck by the general improvement shown which has resulted in your receiving what I think I may describe as a very handsome return on your investments.

To deal first with the Accounts, the profit on the Working Account amounts to Tls. 192,801.21. In Profit and Loss a-c is charged commissions payable to the Estate Managers and General Managers. When making the agreements with them it was arranged that a portion of their remuneration should take the form of a commission on results, and I think you will agree with me that this is a good system as it is an incentive to realise the best possible results. Interest on overdraft makes its appearance for the last time. The Directors, before definitely issuing new shares gave the Shareholders an opportunity of expressing their opinion, which was almost unanimously in favor of the proposal. As events have turned out I imagine no-one will regret the decision that was arrived at which has assisted in placing your Company in its present strong position.

Practically all these new shares were subscribed for by shareholders pro rata, the small balance of 133 shares left over which were from fractional lots were taken up by the Directors under the underwriting arrangement made at the time of issue. The net balance of Profit and Loss account amounts to Tls. 164,941.13. As we paid two Interim Dividends totalling Tls. 100,000 we are left with a balance of Tls. 64,941.13 to which is added the sum brought forward from the year 1914 namely Tls. 21,216.70, giving a total of Tls. 86,157.83, for disposal. The Directors suggest paying a final dividend of 157 1/2 % which will absorb Tls. 75,000 and carrying forward to next year's account Tls. 21,157.83.

No provision has been made for Depreciation in these Accounts, as the Directors consider that the figures at which buildings and movable assets stand are already so extremely low as compared with their actual value that no further provision under this heading is necessary for some time to come.

The valuation of rubber in stock and in transit on December 31 has been made at very conservative figures. With reference to the cost of production, it had been possible to work well within the estimate that was given you at our last Annual Meeting. Against an estimated production of 333,000 lbs. costing 1s. 1.71d. f.o.b., the actual result is 343,055 lbs. costing 1s. 0.03d. For the current year we look for still better results and, as mentioned in the Report, our estimate is a production for the year 1916 of 385,000 lbs. at an average cost of about 11d. f.o.b. I explained last year that we had a lot of difficulties to overcome before we could bring our cost of production down to that of some of the best estates; the treatment of diseases, as you will see by the accounts, although lower than last year is still costing a substantial sum, and as regards health which is the other serious factor in our cost of production, that has much improved and is due to the installation of a pure water supply on both Estates being now complete with the exception of a small extension to the Manager's Bungalow.

Although the outlay for this water supply is large, the certain improvement in the health of the coolies has tended to the establishment of a permanent labor force much to the advantage of the Estate, besides considerably reducing our expense for recruiting.

After allowing for the extensions that are being made, we still have 496 acres consisting of building sites and uncultivated land on both Estates and we are now inquiring as to how much of this land is really suitable for planting up in case it may be deemed advisable to make further extensions.

During the year we have had many changes among the assistants on the Estates, some of them having applied for permission to proceed home to join the army. Fortunately we have been able to replace most of them although we are still short of one assistant on Dominion. Before I conclude my remarks I should like to express the Board's appreciation of the work done during the year by the Company's staff, the Singapore Agents and the General Managers which has contributed to the excellent results achieved.

The report and accounts were adopted. To a question by Mr. F. J. Barrett, the chairman said that the matter of the exchange on forward sales had not been settled. Mr. Byrne, Mr. Sutterle, Mr. Grayrigg and Mr. E. A. Meador were re-elected directors. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors at the rate of Tls. 400 a year. The final dividend of 75 per cent was then voted with great heartiness.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:

China Cotton.—Since our last week's circular was issued no change has taken place in the local Cotton trade excepting that a few stary transactions of about 3,000 piculs are recorded at very low rates, the market closing weaker with out any enquiry. Tone of the market, Weak.

Liverpool:—Egyptian Cotton, F. G. P. Brown ..... 11.12

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..... 5.85

Price of Mid-Americans ..... 7.82

Price of Mid-Americans last reported ..... 7.90

Tone of market, steady.

New York Market:—Price of Mid-American, July 12.00

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.36

Tone of market, steady.

Indian Market:—(May-June shipment)

Broach ..... Rs. 47 1/2

Hinganghat ..... Rs. 46

Yoetmal ..... Rs. 44

St. F. Bengal ..... Rs. 36

Akola and Nagpur ..... Rs. 43

Tone of market, weak.

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**J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.**

Secretaries and General Managers,

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET**

London, April 27.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot ..... 7.87d.

May-June ..... 7.66d.

October-November ..... 7.51d.

messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Since last writing the demand for space both to Europe and to America has fallen off somewhat, this is probably due in a large extent to the extraordinarily high exchange now ruling and shippers are not experiencing the same difficulty they had before in obtaining tonnage. Rates via the Pacific are firm but with these extra boats coming on this berth during next month there is slightly more tonnage offering than there is cargo to fill it.

Coastwise:—During the past fortnight the political situation in China has become more serious, this naturally has an adverse effect on the volume of coast trade and rates have consequently weakened, especially in the South.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats to load on this berth are as follows:—

Sailing.

London—s.s. Hirano Maru	May 3
Liverpool—s.s. Ajax	" 3
Genoa, London—	
s.s. Merionethshire	" 8
s.s. Gleniffer	" 10
London—s.s. Kaga Maru	" 14
Genoa—s.s. Monmouthshire	" 15
London—s.s. City of Lincoln	" 28

For New York via Suez, Panama or Cape:—The next boat on this berth will be the s.s. Indrawadi; she is expected to be ready to load about the middle of May and reserves to herself the right to sail via Panama or any other route.

**Coal Rates**

South Japan.

Coal Ports:—

To Shanghai Yen 4.30 fixed.

To Hongkong \$10.00 fixed.

To Singapore \$20.00 fixed.

Hongkong:—

To Shanghai Yen 7.00 offered.

To Chinkiang Yen 8.00 nom.

To Swatow \$8.00 offered.

To Hongkong \$6.50 last.

To Saigon \$10.00 nom.

To Canton \$12.00 nom.

Wuhu and Chinkiang:—

To Canton 39 cands. liner terms firm.

Wuhu:—

To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:—

To Philippines (1 Port) rice \$1.35 per picul, nominal.

To Hongkong, rice \$1.00 to \$1.10 per picul, nom.

Newchwang and Chefoo:—

To Canton 75 cents liner terms, offered.

To Swatow 60 cents liner terms done.

To Amoy 80 cents nom.

**Coal Market**

Japan Coal:—Business in this market is practically at a standstill owing to the political disturbances in China and although arrivals have been fairly numerous during the past fortnight deliveries have fallen off very considerably, in fact, only deliveries for immediate consumption have taken place. Freight rates have continued firm and Yen 4.50 per ton from Japan to this port has been done since last writing.

Pushun Coal:—No change.

Kalping Coal:—There is no new business to report in this market but deliveries during the last fortnight have been well maintained.

Stocks are still low and the supply is only maintained with difficulty.

**Coal Quotations**

Japan Coal:—ex-Wharf.

Kishima Lump ..... Tls. 9.00

Kishima Dust ..... (No Stock)

6.50

Milke Lump, Contracted for

Milke Small ..... "

Milke Dust ..... "

Arate Lump ..... 7.00

Shimoyama Unscreened ..... 6.50

Shimoyama Lump ..... 7.00

Miyoshi Lump ..... 6.25

Shin Shikano ..... 6.40

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump ..... 8.20

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump ..... 7.60

Kalping Coal:—ex-Wharf.

Navy Lump ..... 8.00

Navy Dust ..... 5.60

Loco Lump ..... 7.00

No. 1 Slack ..... 5.30

Linsl Lump ..... 6.00

Linsl Slack ..... 5.00

Manchurian Coal:—

Fu-Shun Unscreened ex go down ..... (none for sale)

Fu-Shun Dust ..... 6.40

Fu-Shun Lump, (no stock)

Penshu Navy Lump ..... 12.00

Penshu Unscreened ..... 8.00

Penshu Dust ..... 8.25

Honan Anthracite Lump ..... 12.00

**BANK OF ENGLAND**

London, April 27.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 29 per cent.

**SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET**

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents, regarding the weekly rubber auction held on the 26th inst.:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$169 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 2 1/4d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$175 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 3 1/4d. in London.

Demand is good.

**LONDON RUBBER MARKET**

London, April 27.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1 1/4d. Buyers.

July to December delivery: 3s. 1 1/4d. to 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steadier.

Last Quotation, London, April 26: Spot: 3s. 1 1/4d. Buyers.

July to December delivery: 3s. 1 1/4d. to 3s. 1 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Closing steadier.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B.	\$775.
Chartered	\$239
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 1/2.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.

<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	\$125 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$285.

<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$167.
Hongkong Fire	\$395 B.

<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 124.
"Shell"	98s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.

<b>Mining</b>	
Kalping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	\$7s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 B.

<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.

<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.

<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 102 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 100 S.
Welthelw Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.

<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-wa	Tls. 140.
E-wa Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 1/2
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 100 1/2

<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$110 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$9.70 B.
Langkat	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135

<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$90.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$33.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.

<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 10.
Amber	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.15.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4 1/2.
Consolidated	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 12.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 12.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 13 1/2</



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.  
Capital ..... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,200,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Branches:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Klang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colonbo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Foonchow Manila Taiping  
Hankow Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... 48,000,000.00  
Sucoires et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Pondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Phnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

LYONS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. MOERN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$16,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000  
Total ..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Saigon  
Canton Hongkong Shanghai  
Colonbo Singapore  
Foonchow Sourabaya  
Hankow Manila  
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin  
Hioho New York Yokohama

## London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

## Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 23,000,000  
Kpg. Tls.

## Capital contributed by the

Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

## Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong) Tientsin  
Chendse Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama  
Dalny (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.  
Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.  
Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHAN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:  
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,250,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

## London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

## Branches and Agents

all over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

## Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

## BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,400,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Liayang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sinanfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka Yokohama

Kobe

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATE, Acting Manager.

YOSUO CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 16, 1916.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

## Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

## EVERY description of Exchange

business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATE, Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

## Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjongbaloe

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Soerabaya

Medan

## London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current Tels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 3593-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

## Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

## Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

## FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benken Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars. Interest allowed in Tels at 3 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. BEATE, Manager.

YOSUO CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 16, 1916.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Tsiyuen etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10:00	Seattle	Shidnoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
6	..	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	..	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	A. T. Co.
11	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
20	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Dodwell
20	..	San Francisco	Florida	Br.	Dodwell
21	1:00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	8:00	Kobe, Yokohama	Yorihata maru	Fr.	Cie M. M.
29	8:30	Nagasaki, Moji	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
May 2	P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	10:30	Moji, Kobe etc.	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	9:30	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tenyo	Br.	N. Y. K.
3	10:30	London via Cape	Alax	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	P.M.	Marseilles	Portbos	Br.	Cie M. M.
10	P.M.	Liverpool via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	London	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	9:30	Marseilles, London	Oanfa	Br.	P. & O.
15	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Jap.	Cie M. M.
25	A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Br.	S. Tomes
28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	P. & O.
29	9:30	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
29	P.M.	London	Deccan	Br.	Cie M. M.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Fr.	P. & O.
12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Fr.	Cie M. M.
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	8:00	Takao, Formosa etc.	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
30	A.M.	Poochow	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	4:00	Ningpo	Iohang	Br.	B. & S.
1	11:00	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
2	8:00	Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Swatow, Wuhu	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	Hongkong	Shantung	Jap.	B. & S.
4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	P.M.	Hongkong	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	D.L.	Antung	Chumking	Br.	B. & S.
29	10:00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
29	noon	Tsingtao	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
30	D.L.	Haichow, Echling	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	noon	Weihsaiwei etc.	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
2	10:30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Br.	B. & S.
2	3:00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	noon	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	B. & S.
4	noon	Kushiro	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
6	10:00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
29	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
May 1	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
2	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
3	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
4	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 28	Antung	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 28	Tsingtao	Risai maru	374	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 28	Wenchow	Kwangchi	319	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 28	Japan	Chikuzen maru	1449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 28	Hongkong	Portbos	7338	Fr.	Cie M. M.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 28	Hankow	Nanyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 28	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 28	Hankow	Kinling	..	Br.	B. & S.	..

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 28	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.
28	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1490	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
28	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	942	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
28	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	Chefoo, Newchwang	Holbow	886	Br.	B. & S.
28	Tientsin	Shantung	1049	Br.	B. & S.
28	Wuhu	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.
28	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.
28	London	Oanfa	5610	Br.	B. & S.
28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 28	Hankow etc.	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	Hankow etc.	Tehsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
28	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1755	Br.	B. & S.
28	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
28	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn*	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

\*Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.  
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.  
The French gunboat D. de La Gue and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodard are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 29, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight and Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co. Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 1 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The s.s. Joshin Maru, Captain J. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Saturday, April 29 at 8 a.m. The team-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 9 p.m., on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

FOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, May 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Apr 6	Amoy	Ampong	1150	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Ang 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Lloyd	B. VII
Ang 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Apr 27	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	W. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 22	Vladivostok	Georgie W. Fenwick	1193	Am.	L. Everett	9 p.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chl.	H. Y. P. & Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Foochow	Haean	839	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Dalny	Joshin maru	902	Jap.	N. K. K.	O.S.K.Y.W.
Apr 27	Hongkong	Kwangies	4681	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Laenzli	1755	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
July 10	Hankow	Melroe	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. O. L. B. I.
Mar 29	Hankow	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. O. I. Co.	S. O. C. W.
Apr 22	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. K. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 25	Hongkong	Ningchow	3836	Br.	B. & S.	H.W.Y.K.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
Apr 26	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 26	Vladivostok	Penza	1845	Rus.	R. V. P.	9 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5440	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 14	Dalny	Shuhun	465	Chl.	S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Feb 14	Dalny	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Moller & Co.	Y. T. P. D.
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	566	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
Apr 25	Hankow	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Apr 26	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	J. M. & Co.	C. N. C. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tehsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.C.W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
Apr 27	Amoy	Tungwah	746	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Japan	Yawata maru	2169	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinoh left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 9 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, May 2.

The positions of the Steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below:—s.s. Canton left Karachi March 24, s.s. Peking left Port-Said March 21 homeward, s.s. Yeddo arrived Dalny April 25, s.s. Nippon arrived Southampton March 24 homeward, s.s. Ceylon left Calcutta April 6 for Yokohama, s.s. Japan left Shimonski February 27 homeward, s.s. Sumatra left Shimonski April 17 for Singapore. The P. and O. s.s. Nankin will leave the London mail of March 26 left Hongkong on Friday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Monday morning, May 1. She brings 5550 bales of Bombay yarn, and 5165 bales of Bombay cotton. The I.-C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday. The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Empress of Asia sailed from Yokohama at 4 p.m. on Thursday, and is expected to arrive at Vancouver, B.C. on Saturday, May 6.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Empress of Japan, which left Shanghai on Saturday the 8th instant arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th idem.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Empress of Russia, which left Shanghai on Saturday the 8th instant arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th idem.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Empress of Asia, which left Shanghai on Saturday the 8th instant arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th idem.

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## ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID CUT SHORT BY THE MIST

One Casualty From Two Hundred Bombs Dropped In Earlier Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—The War Office announces: Zeppelins were reported off the east coast of Kent, yesterday evening. Apparently they did not penetrate far inland and probably returned owing to a mist.

It is reported that one bomb was dropped into the sea.

The Press Bureau announces that, in Tuesday night's raid, a hundred bombs were dropped in the Thames Estuary. There were no casualties.

It has also been ascertained that a hundred bombs were dropped in the Eastern Counties on Monday, one casualty resulting, with insignificant damage to property.

## Destroyer and Two Patrol Boats Sunk, Germans Claim

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, April 27.—On April 25, at dawn, parts of the German high sea forces bombarded the fortifications and important military establishments of Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, with good success. Afterwards, they took a group of hostile small cruisers and destroyers under fire.

On board one of the cruisers, a great conflagration was observed. One destroyer and two hostile patrol boats were sunk.

One of the latter was the British trawler King Stephen, which, some time ago, refused to rescue the crew of the wrecked German ship L. 19. The crew of the trawler were made prisoners.

The other sea forces of the enemy retreated. There were no German losses. All the German ships returned unharmed.

At the same time as the German sea forces delivered their attack, a squadron of German naval airships, during the night from April 24 to 25, attacked the eastern counties of England. Industrial establishments in Cambridge and Norwich, the railway establishments in Lincoln, the batteries near Winterton, Ipswich, Norwich and Harwich and enemy patrol boats on the English coast were successfully bombed. In spite of heavy shelling, all the airships returned unharmed to their home port.

Aeroplane of the German navy field-tyer section of Flanders, on April 25, in the morning, efficiently bombed the port establishments, fortifications and the aeronautic field of Dunkirk. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

The vanguard engagements off the coast of Flanders, which occurred on April 24 and were reported, were continued on the 25th. The German forces heavily damaged one British destroyer and sunk one auxiliary steamer, the crew of which were made prisoners and brought to Zeebrugge. From this enterprise the German forces also returned unharmed. The enemy retreated from the coast district of Flanders.

## New Military Service Bill for Gt. Britain

Will Not Apply to Ireland; May Call Up Unattested Married Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—Mr. Walter Long, President of the local Government Board, will introduce the Military Service Bill today. The House is now in secret session.

The Press Bureau announces that, during the secret session on Wednesday, Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question asked by Sir Edward Carson, said that the Government's proposals for the extension of the Military Service Act did not apply to Ireland.

Mr. Walter Long stated that, if a Bill was introduced for the compulsion of unattested married men, it would not provide for a month's notice being given.

A debate followed, in which there were many speakers.

## Guns Again Have Monopoly of Work

(Continued from Page 1)

were recognized and the attack was impeded by bombarding the prepared troops.

East of the Meuse, the artillery was very active on both sides. North-east of Celles, the Germans, after a carefully prepared attack, occupied the first and second French lines on and before Height 542.

Smaller detachments, which advanced into the third French line, blew up numerous dug-outs. 84 unarmoured prisoners were captured and 2 machine-guns and one mine-thrower were taken by the Germans.

Besides other air enterprises, a German air squadron copiously bombed the French aeronautic station of Brocourt, east of Clermont and the village of Jubecourt, which was full of troops. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air-fights above Fleury, south of Douaumont and west of this place.

German army airships attacked the British fortifications and docks of London, Colchester, Blackwater and Ramsgate, also the French port and the large British drilling camps of Etaples.

## SENATE FAVORS ARMY OF 250,000 SOLDIERS

Army Bill Passed By Upper House, Now Goes to Conference Committee

Washington, April 18.—The Senate has passed the Army bill and has raised the peace strength of the regular Army to 250,000.

The bill now goes to a conference committee made up of representatives and senators. The House bill providing for a regular Army of 172,000, has already been passed by that body and the conference committee will now go to work to reconcile the two measures and present them back to Congress in such form that they will pass readily.

## BRYAN BEATEN IN VOTE

Omaha, Nebraska, April 21.—From the returns being received now from the voting yesterday, it is believed that William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, has been defeated as a delegate to the Democratic national convention to be held in St. Louis in June.

Secretary Bryan is now on his way to Washington, having left here immediately after the joint session of Congress had been called. Before leaving the city Mr. Bryan declared that it would be a crime for the United States to enter into war under any circumstances.

## Rare Chinese Vase Held at \$50,000



\$50,000 VASE AND MISS AH OY CHAU.

It may seem that \$50,000 is a ridiculous price to ask for one vase, but when that particular piece of bric-a-brac is the big brother of a seven-inch specimen for which J. P. Morgan paid \$28,000, it must be admitted that the price is likely to be realized. The vase is the property of a Chinese merchant in California, and is to be sent to New York for sale.

An idea of the size of this wonderful example of Chinese art may be obtained by comparing it with another product of China, little Miss Ah Oy Chau.

## China Continuation Committee Holds Its Sessions at Shanghai

The fourth annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee is now being held in Union Church Hall, under the chairmanship of Bishop Root. It was originally planned to meet on the shores of the West Lake, Hangchow, by kind invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Main. The object was to secure quiet and complete absence of the distractions inseparable from a great city like Shanghai. At the last moment the political situation compelled a change of plan as above.

The unrest of the country generally has naturally kept some from attending, but between 30 and 40 have already arrived while others are expected. Among the delegates are Bishop Root, Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. Ellerbek and Mr. A. Weir of Manchuria, Dr. Murdoch MacKenzie of Honan, Rev. A. C. Clayton of Hankow, Rev. E. W. Wallace of Chengtu, Rev. O. Schultze, Berlin Mission, Miss King, Yangchow and Miss Lambert, besides a fair number of representative Chinese.

The Chairman outlined the year's work, which has been of a varied and important character. The aims of the movement are becoming widely known and supported by missions and Home Board. A most practical proof of this is the increase of the secretariat, e.g., the addition of Rev. O. L. Warnshuis as National Evangelistic Secretary and Mr. C. L. Boyton as Statistical Secretary. The meeting organized for business by dividing up into sections, each of which will consider a special subject.

The present Committee is a daughter of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910. That Conference devised the plan of appointing a Continuation Committee, the object of which was

to solve the problem of securing a continuously progressive benefit from great missionary conferences. Presently it was found necessary in all the great mission fields to have a similar Continuation Committee.

The China Committee is advisory and possesses no authority over the Missions save as its resolutions commend themselves to all by their intrinsic weight and sanity. Thus far the Committee has proceeded slowly over new ground, but its history amply proves that such a body can in many ways advance the cause which all are seeking to promote, and in the opinion of many it is only now at the beginning of its real service.

The members who have succeeded in coming are from the following provinces: Manchuria, Chihli, Shan-se, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Szechuen, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu.

This is significant in view of the present political situation. Members from Shensi, Kwangsi, and some from Kwangtung and Hunan were detained by the unrest.

On Thursday afternoon the Committee divided itself into three sections to carefully consider the reports on Christian Literature, on Survey and Occupation and on Theological Education. These reports had been prepared with great care during the year and represent real progress in grappling successfully with the problems which the Missions are facing.

Yesterday morning was devoted to a general discussion of the report on Theological Education. If the findings are generally carried out the result will be a higher grade of work and better equipment of these colleges by the Home Boards, with a view to meeting the increasing demands for higher types necessitated by China's advance in recent years. All indications point to a marked growth in co-ordination and unification among missions and institutions on the mission field.

## Fear Maddening When Guns Silent, He Says

Fighting Professor Tells of Torture to Soldiers' Nerves While Awaiting an Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 8.—"During a battle you do not fear," said a captain of light infantry, who in civil life is a professor of philosophy, and who fought in the battle of Verdun. "It is when the cannon are silent and you have a sensation that something is going to happen, but what, you do not know, that you have the horrible moments. The following is an instance:

"Toward two o'clock in the morning the guns stopped. For nine hours my men had not moved nor spoken, for fear of revealing their presence. Their nerves were worn to rags.

"Mysterious life seemed to fill the night. It seemed there were strange lights and sounds. My men began to grit their teeth. This enveloping mystery tortured their nerves. Some closed their eyes, others gnawed their fists. Before us we saw crawling forms.

"Our orders were not to attack, but to let our assailants attack and shoot them down safely from our shelter. But the men could hold themselves in no longer. Those groping shadows set them mad and suddenly, before I could stop them they leaped from the hole and fell upon the oncoming Germans in the dark, yelling like madmen, and in a minute they were all back in the trench.

"Then their fears were all over and they were men again."



Arch Colonel Golf Ball at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.  
Spalding Midget Ball at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.  
Braid's Special Ball at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.  
Captive Golf Ball at \$2.00 each.

Walter Dunn & Co.  
1133, Szechuen Road,

## KATIA OASIS CLEARED OF TURKISH RAIDERS

Gallant Defence; Yeomanry Regiments Make Attackers Pay Heavily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—The Press Bureau issues the following supplementary report on the fighting at Katia on the 23rd: The Gloucestershire Hussars and the Warwickshire

and Worcestershire Yeomanry, who were holding the position at Katia, were attacked by a greatly superior force of Turks and fell back, fighting a rear-guard action. The Worcestershire Yeomanry made a most determined stand, but, as their horses were killed, they were unable to retire and a number were captured.

According to prisoners, the enemy consisted of a thousand Germans and picked Turkish infantry, mounted on camels.

The Katia Oasis is now clear of the enemy, except for a force at Bir-el-Abd. The Turks paid dearly for their raid, their losses at Deudair being particularly heavy.

## YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

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## THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanjing Road

Telephone No. 1242

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	Mail	Mail	Miles	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Pukow
3	5	0	8.30	8.45	8.50	9.00	102	4	18.55	19.00	19.10
1.25	9.10	82	11.35	11.45	11.50	12.00	101	5	15.53	16.00	16.10
11.45	19.25										
Mail 102	Mail 2	0	7.30	7.45	7.50	8.00	Mail 1	Mail 101			
Sat. & Wed.	Friday	0.01	9.35	9.45	9.50	10.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mon. & Thurs.	Thurs.	4.45	12.27	12.35	12.40	12.50	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
4.55	18.34	434					1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
5.03	18.41										
Local 3	Local 5	0	7.30	7.45	7.50	8.00	Local 4	Local 6			
7.40	12.40	2.71	7.40	12.40	12.45	12.50	15.22	15.22	15.22	15.22	15.22
11.48	16.30	78	11.48	16.30	16.35	16.40	15.02	15.02	15.02	15.02	15.02
15.12	19.38	149	15.12	19.38	19.43	19.48	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
18.16	22.41	221	18.16	22.41	22.46	22.51	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17
7	7	23.01	7.30	23.01	23.06	23.11	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17
10.09	1.28	266	10.09	1.28	1.33	1.38	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56
12.30	3.49	319	12.30	3.49	3.54	3.59	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
12.45	3.59	378	12.45	3.59	4.04	4.09	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
15.36	6.55	421	15.36	6.55	7.00	7.05	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
17.46	9.03		17.46	9.03	9.08	9.13	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35
6.00	9.23		6.00	9.23	9.28	9.33	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
11.30	13.18	523	11.30	13.18	13.23	13.28	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52
11.50	13.23	611	11.50	13.23	13.28	13.33	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42
18.02	17.07	62	18.02	17.07	17.12	17.17	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11
19.53	18.23		19.53	18.23	18.28	18.33	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Exp. Exp.	0		Exp. Exp.	0			7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.06
23.00	23.00	198	23.00	23.00	23.05	23.10	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
7.00	7.00		7.00	7.00	7.05	7.10	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Yenchowfu-Tientsin Branch Line											
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	7.18	11.48	11.53	12.03	8.08	14.88			
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	6.15	10.45	10.50	11.00	7.00	13.80			
Linchow-Taichang Branch Line											
7.18	11.48	11.53	12.03	8.08	14.88						

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

## SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES						
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolee	Ex-	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolee	Ex-	Local
	Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Press	Mixed		Mixed	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Press	Mixed
	a.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	8.10	8.50
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	8.26	9.18
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	8.36	9.28
Ka Shai	arr.	8.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	8.43	9.37
Ka Shai	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Chang An	dep.	9.25	10.44	1.15	8.47	9.41
Yeh Zah	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	4.46	5.29	Ka Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	8.55	9.47
Chang An	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	3.27	5.56	Ka Shai	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45	9.22	10.16
Hangchow	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	3.53	5.58	Chang An	arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01	9.23	10.17
Shanghai South	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Ka Shai	dep.	8.18	10.36	12.26	8.37	9.31
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.52	7.09	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	8.48	9.42
Zah Kou	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Shanghai South	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	8.58	9.52
	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	9.07	10.01

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

## KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES							TIMES								
STATIONS		14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS		13	15	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kan Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.35	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou .....	dep.	9.00				5.10	
	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kan Shang Han ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.49	Hangchow .....	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.25	2.10	3.45	7.15
	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00		arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	3.52	7.24
Hangchow .....	dep.	8.21				3.40		Kan Shang Han ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.35	5.56	7.31
	arr.	8.31				3.50			arr.	9.47	11.25	13.00	2.45	6.06	7.41
Zah Kou .....	dep.	8.46				4.10		Kan Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50				6.09	7.44



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,  
Salesrooms in  
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653.  
Personal attention given to  
house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

## Ningpo-Shaohsing Godown Fire

INSURANCE companies interest-  
ed are requested to send forthwith  
to the undersigned particulars of  
their interests with copies of policies.

**Lowe, Bingham & Matthews**  
Fire Loss Adjusters.  
3d, Peking Road.

NAVAL CLUB  
RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis  
desires to announce that he has  
opened on the premises of the  
Naval Club a restaurant under  
his personal supervision. The cater-  
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly  
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest  
quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely  
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered  
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.  
A trial will convince you of best  
attention and quick service.

**A. KOTSOMITIS,**  
Proprietor.

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Offices  
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,  
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10  
a.m. To-day, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE MCBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

Unfurnished  
Rooms

with Bathrooms attached.

To Let

at

17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

**Frederick Ezra & Co.**  
2A Kiukiang Road.

MOTOR?  
WEST 1090?  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE COBusiness and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**  
Sole Proprietors.

## The Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a  
Dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share  
(6 2-3%) has this day been declar-  
ed payable on the 12th May, 1916.  
The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 5th to  
the 12th May, 1916, both days  
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**A. R. BURKILL & SONS,**  
General Managers.

## The Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the above-named Com-  
pany will be held at the Head  
Office, No. 2, Kiukiang Road,  
Shanghai, on Monday, the 15th  
day of May, 1916, at 4 o'clock in  
the afternoon when the subjoined  
Resolutions which were passed at  
the Extraordinary General Meeting  
of the Company held on Thursday,  
the 27th day of April, 1916, will be  
submitted for confirmation as  
Special Resolutions.

1.—That it is desirable to recon-  
struct the Company and accord-  
ingly that the Company be  
wound up voluntarily and that  
**JOHN VINCENT CHAMP-  
NEYS DAVIS** be and he is  
hereby appointed Liquidator for  
the purposes of such winding up.  
2.—That the said Liquidator be  
and he is hereby authorised to  
consent to the registration of a  
new Company to be named **THE  
TANAH MERAH ESTATES  
(1916), LIMITED** with Mem-  
orandum and Articles of  
Association which have already  
been prepared with the privity  
and approval of the Directors of  
this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement  
submitted to this Meeting and  
expressed to be made between  
this Company and its Liquidator  
of the one part and The Tanah  
Merah Estates (1916), Limited,  
of the other part be and the  
same is hereby approved. And  
that the said Liquidator be and  
he is hereby authorised pursuant  
to Section 185 of the Companies'  
Ordinance 1911 to enter into an  
Agreement with such new Com-  
pany (when incorporated) in the  
terms of the said draft and to  
carry the same into effect with  
such (if any) modifications as  
he thinks expedient.

By Order of the Board of Directors  
**A. R. BURKILL & SONS,**  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1916.

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

WEST 1234  
Honigsberg's

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

## Alteration in Woosung Train Service and Cheap Return Tickets

On and from May 1st, 1916, the train service between Shanghai North  
and Woosung Forts will be slightly altered, as shown below:

## UP

Woosung Forts	dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
Kiangwan	..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
Shanghai North	arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

## DOWN

Shanghai North	dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
Kiangwan	..	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
Woosung Forts	arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

Cheap Return Tickets at \$1.00 return 1st Class and 50 cents 2nd Class  
will be issued from Shanghai North each evening available on the 17.25  
train to Woosung Forts for return the same evening.

These reduced tickets will be available by any train on Saturdays and  
Sundays.

**J. D. READ,**  
Traffic Manager.

Shanghai Rifle Association  
ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING

MEMBERS are reminded that  
entries for the above meeting close  
at 12 noon today.

**A. M. COLLACO,**  
Secretary & Treasurer.

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that our  
Godowns No. 3 and 4 of the  
Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd's.  
Wharf at the Chinese Bund,  
Nantao, have unfortunately been  
burnt by fire on the 24th inst. Will  
those who have stored cargoes in  
the above mentioned Godowns  
please send their B-L or D-O to  
our Godowns for the purpose of  
checking over the same.

H. G. WALKER  
1-A Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals and  
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,  
Stearin, Phosphorus,  
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,  
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Depots will be opened  
from 1st May, for  
the sale of  
Machine Made  
ICE

at

Hongkew Market } 6-10  
Maloo Market } A.M.  
Wayside Market } 4-6  
60 Avenue Joffre } P.M.

10 lbs. Ice will be given  
in exchange for a Metal  
Check.

Checks are now on sale  
at the Company's offices,  
8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold  
Storage Co., Ltd.

9523

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service  
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies,**  
Limited.

## E. SHING &amp; CO.

(Established 1887)  
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

Phone 1266.

## JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.  
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing  
office with additional ma-  
chinery. The public are requested  
to note that we have no other  
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.  
**E. SHING & CO.**

9534

## NOTICE

**M. B. C. Wan** has joined **E.  
Shing & Co.** as a partner and  
henceforth the firm will be known  
as **E. Shing & Co.**

**E. SHING.**

## NOTICE

THE undersigned became a  
partner in the firm of **E.  
Shing & Co.** as from the 1st inst.

**B. C. WAN.**

9534

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

To-night, 29th April  
A Special Dance

will be given after the performance  
in honour of the

**Bandman Opera Co.**

Usual Saturday Dance  
at 9.30 p.m.

Supper will be served between  
midnight and 1 a.m.

9539

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.  
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
**TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING** of Share-  
holders of this Company will be  
held at the Head Office, No. 38,  
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Mon-  
day, the 1st day of May, 1916, at  
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors and  
Statements of Accounts for the  
year ended 31st January, 1916, and  
transacting other ordinary business  
of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 23rd  
of April to the 1st May both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.**

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9547

## Attention, Ladies!

## I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. Phone 3557

## First-Class Ladies'

## Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from  
the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the  
utmost promptitude, in first-  
class style, and with con-  
scientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

953

## MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed

## PRICES

Blouses, from	...	\$5.00
Costumes from	...	10.00
Evening Dresses	from	12.00
Opera cloaks from	...	15.00
Fur coats	...	15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

9545

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"  
Telephone 3482

9408

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from May to September,  
in Chinkiang hills, large furnished  
house of eight rooms, besides two  
bathrooms, storerooms and kitchen.  
Shaded lawn and garden. Rent  
\$60 per month. Apply **M. E.  
Mission**, on premises, or **Treasurer**,  
10, Woosung Road, Shanghai.

9541-M-2

TO LET, houses in Broadway  
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10,  
Yangtszepoo Road.

9516

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,  
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route  
Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9448-A-19

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**YOUNG MAN** (British subject),  
with experience in general office  
work; wants position. Can start at  
once. Please address Box 151,  
**THE CHINA PRESS.**

9524-A-29

**PHYSICIAN**, with good qualifica-  
tions and references, desires tem-  
porary or permanent position, or  
would relieve practitioner desiring  
a vacation. Apply to Box 154,  
**THE CHINA PRESS.**

9528-A-29

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: An office assistant; a  
man experienced in American im-  
ports and exports, codes, accounts,  
etc. Replies must state age, qualifi-  
cations and salary expected to Box  
161, **THE CHINA PRESS.**

WANTED, a Portuguese, with  
business ability. Apply **Singer  
Sewing Machine Co. Y-9**, North  
Szechuen Road.

9546-M-1

WANTED, a young girl, Portu-  
guese or Eurasian, for a retail  
store Hongkew district. One with  
knowledge of French preferred.  
Box 149, **THE CHINA PRESS.**

9519-A-28

## EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS, correspondence and  
translations from English of Ger-  
man into Russian. Apply to Box  
152, **THE CHINA PRESS.**

9535-M-2

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. **China  
Realty Company, Ltd.**

9261

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, at once, A 5 or 6  
room house in the French Conces-  
sion. Possession required May 1.  
Apply to Box 162, **THE CHINA  
PRESS.**

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a good motor-boat,  
with every modern convenience.  
Cabin with two sleeping bunks. An  
excellent hunting boat. Price cheap.  
Please, apply to Box 160, **THE  
CHINA PRESS.**

9540-A-29

FOR SALE, a new governess-car,  
with harness complete and small  
pony. Tls. 200. Apply to Box  
159, **THE CHINA PRESS.**

9537-A-30

FOR SALE, pony, victoria and  
harness complete, also saddle outfit,  
all almost new. Any reasonable  
offer. Apply to Box 150, **THE  
CHINA PRESS.**

9540-M-2

FOR SALE, a few doses only of  
German Salvarsan. Apply, with  
best offers, to Box 153, **THE  
CHINA PRESS.**

9526-M-2

FOR SALE, 60 egg, Steel Shell  
Incubator, in A1. order; Brooder  
same make. Also 16 ft. flat-bottom  
sail and row boat, complete,  
excellent bargain. Address **Crouse**,  
Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

9514

**R. B. WOOD,**  
Secretary

9872